PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,578.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-32 P. M.				
28th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7913		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	6500
19th "	OCEANA	6810		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
29th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	636	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa, or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of London	..	....	Dec. 3	....
C. City of Manchester	..	Nov. 19	Dec. 15	....
A. City of Benares	..	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 30 1909
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	....
C. City of Calcutta	..	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
C. City of London	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
C. City of Manchester	..	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	..	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	..	Apl. 23	May 12	....
C. City of Glasgow	..	May 20	....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 30th Nov,	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Tue. 26th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 27th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 3,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,289 tons, sailing on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

26th November, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badowich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badowich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badowich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badowich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,196	R. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,905	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,890	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, landing the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,159	R. Radonicich	26th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

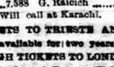
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov '08
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	8106	15th Jan '09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 345
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 931
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 993
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is stated to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. B. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt, Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DAMI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	" 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	" 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARSE & Co.,

CONFECTIONERS CATERERS.

A Speciality
Christening
Wedding
Birthday Cakes

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY STEAM BAKERY.

BISCUITS
IN DELICIOUS VARIETIES.
— CHEESE OR PAPRI BISCUITS —
DINNER ROLLS
AND BREAD MADE TWICE A DAY.

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses. GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen. Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, unnatural fears, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor-ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, and wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrufulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throats, scrofula or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of any of the above Agents. Price 1s 9d and 2s 9d per box.

Agents for India:—THACKER AND CO., LTD.

These medicines were formerly advertised under the name of Johnson's Vetarzo Remedies. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE, WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES, STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, PORTABLE FORGES, ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES, SMALL TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.

WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.

Estimates and Lists on Application.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS, WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.* A. DE'SOUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, is due to SAIL hence to PLYMOUTH direct, about 15th December, 1908.

For fares, &c., apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY
SALE OF WORK
AT
THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 30TH & DECEMBER 1ST 1908.
Open on MONDAY from 5 to 7 P.M.
Do. TUESDAY do. 4 to 7 do.

The proceeds of the Sale will be given to the Works of the All Saints' Community, which are urgently in need of Support.

THE SALE WILL CONSIST OF CLOTHING, FANCY WORK, AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Entrance—Re. 1 on Monday; free on Tuesday. Less will be charged on Monday for parties.

NOTICE.

BENGAL COAL Co., LTD.

FROM date all SALES of COAL and COKE will be made by the Undersigned.

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
Bombay.

26th November, 1908.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED a MECHANIC qualified to drive a Motor Roller or an Oil Engine. Applications with testimonials to be made personally without delay to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1908, for replacing the present asphalic flooring by marble stone slabs and providing the wards with dados of white glazed tiles, &c., in the Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Value of the work will be about Rs. 34,750. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1908, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1909.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, ½Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
B WHISKY.
Rs 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th November, 1903,
at 2-30 a.m. (S.T.)

MESSRS. COLLETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, "at Nesbit Hall," "Nesbit Street," "Mazagon," just close to Mazagon Police Court, "the artistic latest design household furniture, such as dining table, arm chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dinner-wagons, meatsafe, marble top circular table and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, rich tapestry line drawing rooms upholsters, suite in 10 pieces, jardiniers double and single bedsteads, double and single mirror, door almirahs, chest of drawers with toilet glass attached, marble top dressing tables, wash tables, office table, rich glass and porcelain ware, Indian carpets with border, one sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., fancy table ornaments, rich engravings and oil pictures, fancy door curtains with rods, nearly new China matting of the floor, English coal stove with chimneys, English fire-proof safe, etc, etc. The property of J. Fisher, Esqr., Engineer.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

MARSLAND, PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL: RS. 6,00,000.

Divided into

3,500 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ISSUE OF 3,500 7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS 100 EACH.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES, for which Subscriptions are now invited, will, in addition to their preferential claim to dividend (which will be cumulative), rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares in respect of repayment of Capital.

Preference Shareholders will have the option of exchanging their holdings into ordinary shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company.

The Ordinary Shares will be issued as fully paid to the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., in part payment for the property, good-will, and assets transferred by them to the Company.

The profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend will, in the first place, be applied in paying to the holders of Preference Shares a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; next, in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up, or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; thirdly, in paying to the holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares rateably a non-cumulative further dividend until the holders of shares of both classes shall have received a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; and the surplus will be paid by way of additional dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Bank of India, Limited, and the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay, will receive applications for the Preference Shares available for subscription and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment Call on the said shares.

The Shares will be payable as follows:—

On Application Rs. 10 per Share.

On Allotment Rs. 25 per Share.

And the balance as may be required in Calls not exceeding Rs. 25, at intervals of not less than two months.

The Company will not go to allotment unless at least 2,500 Preference Shares are appliedfor.

Payments in advance of Calls will be received and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

It will be particularly observed that the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., who are the Vendors to the Company, take five-sixths of the consideration for the transfer made by them of the Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Good-will in ORDINARY Shares of the Company and they thereby show their confidence in the future of the Company.

DIRECTORS:—THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KNIGHT; DWARKADASS DHARAMSEY, ESQ; LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ; CHUNILALL VIZBHUCANDASS MEHTA, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.; SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, ESQ.; and R. A. WILLIS, ESQ. (will join the Board after allotment).

BANKERS:—THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY.

AGENTS:—MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY.

MANAGER:—J. J. MARSLAND, ESQ.

ENGINEER:—A. B. PRICE, ESQ., ASSOC., M.I.C.E.

OFFICE AND WORKS:—NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company is intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern, as on the first day of September, 1908, and carrying on, developing, and extending in every desirable direction the well known business now being carried on by Messrs. John James Marsland, Arthur Boyd Price, James Pearson, and Richard Augustus Willis, under the firm name of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., together with the leasehold premises belonging thereto and situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, and all the business assets of the Firm, the goodwill of the business, and the benefit of all subsisting contracts and Book debts, for a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, of which Rs. 2,50,000 is to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares to that amount and the balance in cash, or half in cash and half in Preference Shares, as may be determined by the Directors.

2. The business of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., was commenced in the year 1900, and the Firm are now carrying on business on an extensive scale, as Constructional Engineers, Merchants, and Contractors; and the Firm are also owners of certain Patents, Patent Rights, and Agencies.

Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co also act as Managing Agents of the Monorail Tramway Company, Limited, drawing office allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem and commission of 10 per cent. for their work in this connection.

3. The property to be transferred by the Firm to the Company consists of the following:—

			Assets at 31st August, 1908.		
(1)	Beneficial interest in lease of about 15,000 sq. yds. of land at Mazagon— Buildings thereon and elsewhere ... ... Rs.		85,705	10	0
(2)	Plant & Machinery ... ... ,,		2,04,023	10	2
(3)	Stock-in-trade and goods in transit, etc.. ... ... ,,		2,42,504	8	4
(4)	Book Debts and works in progress ... ... ,,		2,47,225	0	8
(5)	Government Paper, Port Trust Bonds, Cash Deposits and Cash ,,		1,86,169	1	3
(6)	Monorail Tramway and other Shares ... ... ,,		48,000	0	0
	Total ...Rs.		10,13,627	14	5

In addition the Company will acquire the good-will and profits on all contracts in which the Firm are or are likely to be interested.

4. The valuation of Items Nos. 1, 2, and 3 has been recently checked and confirmed on behalf of the Board by Mr. Kalliarai Shankarprasad and staff, and the original certificate regarding the same may be seen at the intended Registered Office of the Company.

It should be further noted that the members of the Firm, to show their confidence in the business and valuation of the assets, have agreed to accept Rs. 2,50,000 out of the total consideration in Ordinary Shares, thereby giving to Preference Shareholders a margin of security for their investment of about 30 per cent.

The Preference Shares now offered to the public are required for working Capital, and are fully covered by the Stock-in-trade and other Assets.

5. From the books of the Firm it can be seen that the turnover of the business as represented by bills rendered has been as under:—

From 1st January to 31st December	1902 ... Rs.	6,62,349	13	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	1903 ... ,,	8,24,495	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	1904 ... ,,	11,52,128	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	1905 ... ,,	11,70,666	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	1906 ... ,,	14,18,680	5	7
,, ,, ,, ,,	1907 ... ,,	16,16,000	0	0

6. These figures show the manner in which the business of the Firm has increased year by year, and it will be observed that the increase has been not only consistent but very rapid.

7. The firm have, at the present time, contracts in hand or lately completed for work undertaken for various public bodies, companies, and private persons—notably Government Railways, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the Public Works Department, Military Works Services, Bombay Municipality, the Standard, Finlay, Century, Spring, Hindoostan, and David Mills, the Baroda State, and several others. The whole of these contracts are certified by the Firm as being on a paying basis. The Firm have further large contracts in view or tendered for, and the imminent expansion of Bombay will doubtless provide ample employment for the Firm's special class of work.

8. The business operations of the Firm extend at the present time throughout the Bombay Presidency, as well as to all parts of India, some of the recently completed works being in Madras, Mysore, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Central India; but, excluding from consideration all operations outside Bombay, it is believed that in the present local conditions alone there is ample scope for a very large extension of a business of the character carried on by Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., the operations and expenditure to which the large public bodies, such as the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, the Municipality, the Railways, and the Mill Companies are pledged, making it certain that there must be a great opening for the development of a business of this nature.

9. A Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1908, has been prepared by the Firm and has been audited on behalf of the Directors by Mr. S. B. Bilimoria and Mr. K. S. Aiyar. This shows a balance in favour of the partners of Rs. 2,57,475-11-2. A profit and loss account has also been prepared for the 9 months ended 31st August, 1908, and shows net profits of Rs. 49,000, excluding the amount of Rs. 34,000 paid by way of interest on loans. The total profits were therefore Rs. 83,000 for 9 months, being at the rate of over Rs. 9,000 per mensem, which for a year of exceptionally dull trade must be considered very satisfactory. With the greater facilities for financing various departments of business that the Company when formed will have, it is estimated that the profits will be much higher, whilst on the present rates they will be more than four times sufficient to provide the interest on the Preference Shares.

10. Preference Shareholders will also have the option of exchanging their shares into Ordinary Shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company, should they consider the prospect of larger dividends assured.

11. Messrs. J. J. Marsland and A. B. Price have agreed and will enter into agreements to place their services at the disposal of the Company and to serve the Company in the capacities of Manager and Chief Engineer and Architect, respectively; and should they cease connection with the Company, they will also bind themselves not to be interested in any similar business in India.

12. An agreement has been prepared and will be entered into between Messrs. J. J. Marsland, A. B. Price, J. Pearson, and R. A. Willis, as Vendors of the one part, and the Company of the other part, whereby the Vendors, being the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., agree to sell to the Company, in consideration of the allotment and issue to them of 2,500 Ordinary Shares in the Company of the nominal value of 2½ lakhs and the payment to them of Rs. 25,000 in cash and Rs. 25,000 in Preference Shares or cash at the option of the Directors, the whole of the business as a going concern, including all the assets enumerated in paragraph 3 hereof, the Company taking the beneficial interest in all current contracts and paying all trade liabilities as appearing in a list prepared and signed by the Vendors and two Directors of the Company. Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., will enter into a guarantee to indemnify the Company against any debts or claims of or against their present firm other than the trade liabilities specified in the list above referred to.

13. The firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co. will be the Agents of the Company for the period of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter, until new Agents shall be appointed by the Company. The Agents' firm will receive by way of office allowance such sum as may be awarded to them from time to time by the Directors and a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (with a minimum of Rs. 6,000 per annum) upon the net profits of the Company, after making all proper deductions for working expenses, but without making any deduction for depreciation or for any money carried to Reserve or Sinking Fund or any expenditure on capital account. An agreement has been prepared and will be entered into between the Company of the one part and Lalubhai Samaldas trading as Lalubhai Samaldas & Co., of the other part, appointing the said firm as Agents of the Company, for the period and upon the terms above mentioned.

14. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of the agreements referred to in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 above, also the Report on Valuation and Balance Sheet mentioned in the Prospectus, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, or certified copies may be seen at the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort; and any person applying for any share in the Company, or who is allotted any share in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements, Valuation Statement, and Balance Sheets, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

15. Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., undertake to pay all expenses of underwriting (if any) and preliminary expenses, other than legal expenses in relation to the formation of the Company, which with brokerage (if any), stamps and fees on registration, and the cost of advertising and printing will be paid by the Company.

16. Applications for shares should be made on the form given below, which must be sent with the amount payable on application to the Company's Bankers.

17. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction; and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

18. Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors, or from the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Ramp Row, Fort.

20th November, 1908.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To THE DIRECTORS OF
MARSLAND, PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
C/o THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Limited / Indian Specie Bank, Limited, the sum of Rupees being a deposit of Rupees 10 per share on Preference Shares in the abovenamed Company, I/We request you to allot Me/Us that number of shares on the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated 20th November, 1908, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I/We agree to accept the said shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to Me/Us and within seven days after allotment to pay the further instalment of Rupees 25 per share due on allotment. And I/We also agree to pay the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called for in sums not exceeding Rupees 25 per share at intervals of not less than two months as mentioned in the said Prospectus, and I/We authorise you to register Me/Us as the holder (s) of the shares allotted to Me/Us hereunder.

(Signature) _____
(Name in full) _____
(Occupation) _____
(Address in full) _____
Date _____

N. B.—All cheques must be made payable to the Company and crossed to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Limited / Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay.

UNRESERVED SALE.

A UNIQUE ASSEMBLAGE
OF
MAGNIFICENT ARTS AND CURIOS
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN JAPAN
INCLUDING

Rare Specimens of Wood and Ivory, Carving, Embroideries, Needle Works, Decorated Satsuma, Porcelain, Pottery, Silver and Cloisonne Ware; Damsoien, Gold Lacquered Work, Cherry and Bamboo Furniture,

representing different periods of Art.

ALL DIRECT FROM JAPAN

WILL BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION
at the Rooms close to Messrs. JOST, Hornby Row, Fort,
FROM MONDAY, THE 30TH NOV. TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DEC.
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE
and the entire collection will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE

ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD & FRIDAY, THE 4TH DEC. 1908.
BY
SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

The sale to commence at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), each day.

The collection is formed by the celebrated connoisseur Mr. S. Nomura of Kyoto and some of the articles are procured from ancient Japanese Temples and Museums, and it is the finest collection ever brought to this country by this noted collector.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 5	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 19	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co., beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The Agents of the Firm give personal attention to all business, and with connections [illegible] requiring [illegible] are enabled to [illegible] Machinery before [illegible] are [illegible]

VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON"

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
,, D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MORE!

Round goes the plate again at tea-time, and what quickly, when you make your scones and little tea cakes with "Paisley Flour" and serve them fresh from the oven.

So sweet to the taste.
So fragrant and light,
So wholesome and digestible,
So easy to make.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
Made by Brown & Polson.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

MULLINS

PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.

PRICES FROM
Rs. 130 to Rs. 175.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

Everyone Delighted.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
THE FAMOUS
ELPHINSTONE
BIOSCOPE

The clearest, steadiest and largest PICTURES ever seen in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
OUR SECOND GRAND CHANGE.
SEE THE
STADIUM SPORTS.
Opened by the King-Emperor in the presence of the Prime Minister of Nepaul.

Thomas and his Baby
Performing Birds
A School Friend.
Bell Ringer's Daughter.
Magic Dice.
Impossible to Lunch.
Silhouettes.
Well Paid Situation.

Our next Grand Change of Programme is on SATURDAY.
PRICES AS USUAL.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 5 P.M.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2847 of 1908.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited for ONE or TWO STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to go to England to undergo a special course of study in—

(1) the processes of Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing in mills.

(2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

2. Each scholarship is of the value of £150 a year and is tenable for two years. On good cause being shown a scholarship may be continued for a third year.

3. Besides the stipend mentioned above, a selected scholar will receive a second class passage to England and a similar return passage to India, if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for bona fide journeys made in connection with his studies and approved by the head of the institution in which he is studying while in Europe. University or College fees will also be paid by Government.

4. Candidates for either of the above scholarships must state in their applications in what institutions they propose to study and what courses of instruction they propose to attend.

5. Candidates for the first scholarship must have passed through and obtained the diploma of the full textile course of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and must have subsequently been engaged in a mill or factory for not less than two years immediately preceding the date of their application. Applications must be accompanied by the necessary certificates signed by the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and by Managers of mills or factories. Except for very special reasons applications from candidates over 30 years of age will not be considered.

Candidates for the second scholarship must produce a certificate either from the Principal, College of Science, Poona, or from the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, that they are fitted to go through an advanced course of training in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. For this scholarship preference will be given to candidates who are under 25 years of age.

6. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that he is a "bona fide" native of the Bombay Presidency, that he is a man of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is his exact age on the date of application. He should also submit evidence that he is in good health and of good physique.

7. Selected candidates will be required to arrive in England by the middle of September. They will, while in England, be subject to the rules, (given below), so far as they are applicable, laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India Technical Scholars, and to such further regulations as may, from time to time, be made for their guidance by the Secretary of State.

8. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction up to the 1st February, 1909, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

9. After the selection of the scholar or scholars has been made, his name or their names will be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and he or they will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University or College he is about to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

5. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority, under whom he is working, and to be submitted at the end of each term through that authority to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit in the same way from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

6. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

7. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper University or College authority shewing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during she term.

8. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

9. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions the allowance, at the rate of £150 a year for two years, or three years, if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England: but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University or College during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class, if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Accountant General, India Office, S. W.

Charges for hotel bills are not defrayed.

10. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3 or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

11. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

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THE steamer Killin 2,257 tons Captain J. K. Wilson sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Firoozi 2,005 tons Captain A. B. Watson arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jedah with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islands 3,361, tons Captain J. W. Robertson arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer, Northumbria, 2,755 tons, Captain F. E. Harkness, will sail to-day for Newcastle (Australia) in ballast.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Allum 1,917 tons Captain J. E. Davison sail on Wednesday for Jedah with 900 pilgrims.

THE Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta via Madras with a general and same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Nonsuch, 2,443 tons, Captain A. G. Alson will sail to-day for Australia N. S. W. with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa 3,992 tons, Captain P L Wadge arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Newcastle with a general cargo, 597 horses and 15 horsemen.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Pinto and Mascarenhas, Mr and Mrs Mahomed Bhoy, Mr C Gora, Mr Farquharson, Mr Wilson, Captain Leeds, Mr R Khimji and 610 deck.

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Africa	1302	Morrison	M M. & Co
Beme	1899	Stockwell	Shaw Wallace & Co
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Brand	1519	Svenson	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022	House	R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosa & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Nicosia	2072	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswich	515	Webb	S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihlth	W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lawada	2134	Lane	M M & Co & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toma	T Morrison & Co
Onda	3410	Dagge	M M & Co
Ramufels	3,523	Krippner	W & A G & Co
Rohilla		Captain Smith	Soupton 3-12 Transport
Strahans	2074	Grant	M M & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N & Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N & Co
Sutherland	2377	Parlott	W & A G & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule	T Morrison & Co
Woolwich	1845		Stoker

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Bozhall	Hull via K'chi	5-12	F M & Co
C&R City of Manchester	3563	Fundley	.....	1-12	D'kirk K N & Co
D & E Goalpara	1358	Elton	P Gulf	30-11	M M & Co
M Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	26-11	T M & Co
N Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	28-11	B P S N Co
O Nonsuch	2443	Alston	Australia	25-11	K N & Co
P Rinaldo	2792	Pickring	Mull	1-12	F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Mackinum	3049	Burbor	.....	Chittagong 30-11 F M & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson.	L'pool	27-11 W & A G & Co
7	Africa	2470	Badesolch	Trieste	1-12 A L S N Co
9	Wartarn	3127	Schmidt	H'burg	28-11 W & A G & Co
10&11	City of London	5693	Whish	Antwerp	3-12 K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	5-12 P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Cole	Busreh	26-11 M M & Co
15	Vetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	28-11 N Y Kaisha
16	Arabistan	1831	Edmondson	Trieste	5-12 Austrian L S N Co

Offside N

Naseri	912	Le Miere	P	Gulf	30-11 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	Bo	S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa	950	MacDiarmid	Karachi	27-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	28-11	B S U Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Rohilla (Trpt)	Smith	S'ampton, Nov 4
25	Islanda s	Robertson	Rangoon, Oct 7
	Chyebassa s	Wadge	N'castle, Oct 14
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	K'chi, Nov 23
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah, Nov 12
	Oceanien		Australia, &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Delta s	Snow	Shanghai, &c
	Killin s	Wilson	Calcutta
	Shah Allum s	Davison	Jedah
	Dandolo s	Giacopello	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nonsuch, Alson, for Australia.
" Northumbria, Harkness, for Newcastle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Firoozi, for Jedah.
" Salsette, for Aden.
" To arrive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived at London on the evening of the 24th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneu arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 24th instant evening.

The N Y K steamer Wakamiya Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—37 bales wool, Cassum Joosub 40 bales wool, B Hurbham; 29 bales wool, A H Mahomed and Co; 2,132 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,760 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts cotton seed. C Ranchardas; 6,000 cwts cotton seed, T Meernaj.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—1,200 cwts teelseed, and 400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 998 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 110 bales botton, J A Begbee and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Sandon Hall s—2,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Valkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—75 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 6 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4 casks guts, Albert Lehmann.

Arabistan s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—1,520 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 506 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 75 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—7 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 260 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 21st Nov, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 21st Nov. 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	10,33,111	1,2993,361	1,40,16,472
I M R system	1177·63	1,86,028	33,19,102	35,05,124
A D O Ry	136·99	24,907	5,06,371	5,31,278
Barsi-Kotah Ry	12·31	175	3,559	3,734
Total	2933·45	12,34,215	1,43,22,393	1,80,56,608
Actuals for corresponding week ending 23rd Nov. 07				
G I P Ry Section	1568·75	9,99,739	1,41,47,388	1,51,47,127
I M R system	1178·84	2,20,903	42,86,912	45,07,815
A D O Ry	136·99	30,314	5,17,427	5,47,741
Total	2870·58	12,50,946	189,51,737	2,02,02,683
Increase or Decrease	G I P R.	+ 37·78	+ 23,382	—1,54,987	—11,38,655
	I M R.	+ 1·78	— 34,881	— 9,67,810	—16,02,691
	A D O Ry	—	— 5,407	— 11,036	— 16,443
	Barsi-Kotah Ry	+ 12·31	+ 175	+ 3,559	+ 3,734

Note.—Corrected with audited figures up to 17th October.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th November on 504·36 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,59,000	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	301	377	8	686
For previous 19 weeks of half year	25,68,841	28,89,265	11,345	54,66,351
Total for 20 weeks	27,20,841	30,79,265	15,345	58,15,351
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,66,075	2,06,633	1,636	3,74,343
Per mile of Ry. do.	329	410	3	742
Total to corresponding date do.	26,57,272	35,77,135	76,486	63,10,893

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 28 343
Do to date ..... Rs. 4,95,541

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th Nov. on 17·28 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	.....	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway	18	17	....	35
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	7,782	2,885	27	10,694
Total for 20 weeks	8,082	3,185	27	11,294
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	439	246	3	748
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	14	....	43
Total to corresponding date do.	8,326	5,887	32	13,955

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 148
Do. to date ..... Rs. 2,661

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 19,000	Rs.	Rs. 23,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	135	....	163
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	1,07,730	3,06,963	2,081	4,16,774
Total for 20 weeks	1,11,730	3,25,963	2,081	4,39,774
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,906	19,374	69	27,349
Per mile of Ry. do.	56	137	1	194
Total to corresponding date do.	1,29,601	4,12,737	4,381	5,46,339

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,349
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,06,765

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th Nov. on 1,772·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	119	4	227
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	30,08,487	32,59,005	1,32,233	64,19,815
Total for 20 weeks	31,93,487	34,69,005	1,39,233	68,21,815
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	2,01,948	2,25,175	5,677	4,32,800
Per mile of Ry. do.	114	123	3	240
Total to corresponding date do.	34,98,042	56,92,484	1,33,286	93,63,773

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 30,800
Do. to date ..... Rs. 24,39,958

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KOUWEN—October 30, at "The Recluse," Tannah Street, Pursewalkum, Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kouwen, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-42m., 0-25s., Low water, 6-44m., 6-24s.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 27.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of the 13th November, due to arrive at 6 a. m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Dance. St. Xavier's High School, Distribution of prizes, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 1-24m, 1-8a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-2a.

Saturday, November 28.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m. Antonio DeSouza School, Mazagon, Distribution of prizes, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-10m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-45a.

Sunday, November 29.—1st Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-0m., 3-54a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-36a.

Monday, November 30.—St. Andrew's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-55m., 4-3a. Low water, 10-35m., 9-45a.

Tuesday, December 1.—Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 11-54m., 11-14a.

Wednesday, December, 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-3m., 6-58a. Low water, 1-0a.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S J Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ..... Namur ..... T Lane
Duet for Cornet and Euphonion ..... Excelsior ..... Balfe
Valse ..... Die Hydropaten ... Gung'l
Selection ..... Havana ..... Stuart
Polka Cornet Solo ... The Star of England ..... Farrell
New Dance ..... Le Pilon-Pilon ... Clerice

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Lodge Aryan, per Mr. P. H. J. Rustomji, Rs. 25, Bai Sajrabai, Rs. 15, Anonymous, Rs. 10, Mrs. Jefferies Belgaum, Rs. 10, Mr. Tulsidas Keshawdas Rs. 10, Mr. Ananta Bhikoba, Rs. 5, Mr. G. S. Manker, Ganpati, fireworks, oil for Diwali illuminations, and sweetmeats. Danawalla's Punch of Girgaum, Chakla, and Kamatipura Bazaars, powah and sugar. Lalwadi Bazaar Punch, kurmurra and sweetmeats. Sheth Ganpat Karamsi, kurmurra and baked gram. And sweets from the following:—Messrs. Anandji Gangadhar, Bhima Lakhamsi, Ratansi Monsi, Vinayak Moroba Moray, Hirji Nagsing, Bharji Wagha, Champsi Paba, Karamshi Ratanshi, Tokersi Mulji, Ratoo Gangaji, Hansraj Ratanshi, Hirji Narsi, Jetha Narsi, Versi Malsi, Virji Damji, Thakersi Ghela, Pancha Koosi, Krishna Khana, Tala Dhana, Vasanji Lalji, Teju Lila, Hirji Bhiju, Hirji Khetsi & Co., Dewji Ajoo, Sunderji Devchand, Punshi Rama, Kanji Mansi, Mulji Sojeo, Vasanji Mulchand, Hirji Mepa, Kashinath Gopal, Null Bazaar Punch, Gowalia Tank Bazaar, Crawford Market Grain Dealers and Koliwada Bazaar.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LD.

We publish to-day the Prospectus of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Limited, which will no doubt be found to be excellent reading; and backed as the business is by a Board of Directors consisting of some of the most practical and influential of local business gentlemen, there should be nothing wanting to recommend it to public notice as a sound concern. It is not often that a well-secured Seven per cent. Preference Share, with a right to participate in profits up to twelve per cent., offers itself—indeed, we know of nothing of the same class in the local market, especially as the figures set out have been so thoroughly well vouched for, which is not always the case with Companies introduced to the Indian public. The profit that would be required to pay the cumulative Seven per cent. Preference Dividend will be only Rs. 24,500, against which there is a large margin, in that if the result prove to be only one-fourth of the amount estimated in the Prospectus, the Preference dividend would at least be earned. The business has been a steadily increasing one since its formation, and having outgrown itself as a private concern, the stage has arrived in its existence when it must have additional finance in order to keep pace with the progress it has made and continues to make. It is, therefore, a wise procedure that its proprietors have adopted for the purpose of augmenting the working capital of the business of putting it on the list of Indian Joint Stock Companies. The firm of Marsland Price and Co. has contributed very materially to the comfort of residents of Bombay in introducing Reinforced Concrete flooring, which has brought it very prominently into notice; and if, under comparatively adverse circumstances, so much has been achieved, the investor has excellent data on which to base his expectations for the future. Generally, the figures disclosed in the Prospectus impel the conclusion that the Preference Shares, with seven per cent. hanging to them, are amongst the best of secure yields offered at the present time; and we wish the Company under its new auspices all the success that follows a good and well-conducted business, such as this must prove to be with the experienced men it has at the helm of its affairs.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 9th December, at 5 p. m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen, European and Indian, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, before the 4th December 1908, after which applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 7th December 1908, to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee, but cards will not be issued to those Gentlemen who are entitled to the Private Entree.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in Morning Dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Indian Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress should appear in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their Native shoes outside.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass His Excellency, by Regiment, following their Commanding Officer who will, after being presented, take up his position on the left of His Excellency and himself present the Native Officers of his Unit to His Excellency as their turn comes.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the privilege of Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the East Door.

Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before, or as soon as posible after, the Levee.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmehandas Ramji presiding.

THE DHOBI TALAO TANK.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that two seriouts complaints had been received as to the insanitary condition of the Tank at Dhobitalao, near the Native General Library, and that the Health Officer stated that the water in it always presented a very foul

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SUPPRESSING ANARCHY.

THE "STATESMAN":—The telegram sent jointly by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association to the Viceroy, urging that special measures should be taken for dealing with the continued Anarchist outrages in Bengal, may be regarded as representing the general feeling of the community, European and Indian alike, in so far as its main contention is concerned. In every country, Anarchist crime has been held to justify an exceptional legal procedure to cope with its peculiar character. Whether it was expedient, however, for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the two Associations to offer detailed suggestions to the Government of India may be doubted. The Viceroy has no lack of expert advisers, who may be trusted to look to the requirements of the situation from every point of view; and probably all that can wisely be done in such a case, by representative bodies desirous of assisting the Government in its task, is to convey an assurance that any extraordinary measures which a temporary emergency may call for will be strongly supported. We are the more disposed to emphasise this consideration because two of the proposals of the joint signatories appear to us to be of very doubtful utility. It is earnestly recommended in the first place, that "properly recorded confessions made by approvers in such cases should be admissible as evidence even if the approver himself have been murdered prior to cross-examination upon the statement." This suggestion is obviously prompted by the fact that the informer Gossain was murdered before he was cross-examined, and that therefore his evidence was held to be inadmissible. That is unquestionably a circumstance to be deplored. But it is an old maxim that hard cases make bad law, and we are not prepared to subscribe to the proposal that because in one instance an informer has been murdered, therefore the confessions of all informers who for any reason cannot be cross-examined should be admitted as evidence. The testimony of an informer, by its very nature, must always be received with more or less suspicion, and therefore, more than any other, should be subjected to the test of cross-examination. The real moral of the death of Gossain is, surely, not that the evidence of informers should receive preferential treatment of this kind, but that the police should take adequate precautions for the protection of such witnesses. Gossain's evidence was lost through the lack of elementary safeguards. Again, it may be questioned whether any modification of the Indian law of conspiracy, "so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the English law," is "a pressing necessity." Our impression is that the Indian law of conspiracy is already a good deal wider in its scope than the English law. On the other hand, what does seem to be necessary is that a special tribunal should be created to try such cases, with a view to obviating the delays of the present procedure. The Anarchist must learn that the law can deal swiftly with his crimes, which aim at the very foundations of society. As it is important that this special tribunal should command the confidence of all sections of the community, it would be wise, we think, if it were composed of two or three Judges of the High Court, one of them being a Native Judge. Before Anarchists can be tried, however, they must be caught, and the special gravity of the present situation consists in the difficulty of tracking down these daring assassins.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

"THE MADRAS MAIL":—Speaking yesterday (Nov 19) at Lucknow, H. E. the Viceroy made a plain and timely declaration of the intentions of the Government in regard to the recrudescence of political crime in Bengal. In the course of his speech Lord Minto said:—"The British Raj" is determined, as it ever has been, to safeguard the populations committed to its charge. It is determined to shut the door in the face of a ruinous anarchy, and for the special difficulties with which it has to deal it will not hesitate to forge special weapons." The nature of the special measures necessitated by the existing situation has yet to be determined, but happily there is to be no long delay between the decision to employ new powers and the framing of measures to give practical effect to that decision. The matter has doubtless already been discussed by His Excellency with the Home Member, the Legal Member and the Home Secretary at Bikanir, whither they must have been summoned by something more urgent than the wish to share the sport the Viceregal party has been enjoying, and it is understood that as soon as the Legal Member arrives in Calcutta the situation will be fully discussed with the Bengal Government preliminary to its consideration at the Meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the 26th instant. We hope that subsequent deliberations will not be unduly prolonged, for though in general we have no great liking for special legislation carried through in haste, both because it is apt to be defective and because haste gives an opportunity to those who misrepresent the Government, yet in dealing with terrorists promptitude is essential.

There has already been excessive delay in the punishment of the conspirators arrested at the end of last April. The proceedings in the Maniektollah and Harrison Road cases have dragged on in a manner that would be subject for jest if the issues were not so serious and the conclusion of these trials is still far off. Such delays, however excusable under existing circumstances, are most unfortunate, for they minimise the deterrent effect of punishment on others and permit of the growth of that morbid sympathy with the criminals which has lately been manifested by no very small section of the people of Calcutta. When the details of a criminal enterprise are still fresh in the public mind there is far less of that sympathy, but as the horror of the crime fades from the recollection, and the apologists for political crime continue their work, there is brought about among persons of disaffected character and unbalanced mind a revulsion of feeling which exalts the murderer to a place among patriots. We are no advocates for such rough and ready execution of the Law as would be an effect legalised lynching. But is is preposterous that months should elapse between the detection of offences and the punishment of their perpetrators, and there can be no doubt of the unwisdom of allowing time for development of a vicious sentimentalism in favour of criminals. A contemporary has opportunely recalled the effectiveness of the special legislation against Anarchists introduced in France in 1894, whereby the Law effaced the distinction between murder and attempted murder by Anarchists, and the French legislation on the subject should at east be seriously considered. But whether the Law is altered or not, changes in its administration which will lessen delay are certainly required. In their joint representation to H. E. the Viceroy, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association have suggested the immediate establishment of a special tribunal of High Court Judges to deal with cases of political crime. As a proposal for the appointment of an extra Judge is, we believe, already before the Secretary of State, there ought not to be much difficulty in giving effect to the recommendation of these bodies which has the support of the Calcutta Anglo-Indian Press and public. But if not by this means, then by some other the working of the Law must be quickened.

Greater promptitude in the punishment of Anarchists and the prevention of hysterical demonstrations in their honour after they have paid the penalty for their crimes will assuredly be checks on political assassination. But there is little to justify the belief entertained by some that political crime will be wholly suppressed in Bengal by such measures. H. E. the Viceroy has very properly said:—"I refused to admit that the murderous deed of misguided fanatics should be allowed to blacken the reputation of a whole people or to dissipate a rising hope." But he added:—"At the same time I refuse to minimise in the slightest degree the dangers which confront us. We are face to face with a conspiracy which, so long as it exists, is a menace not only to personal safety but to public security, and which must inevitably cripple the industrial progress so all important for the future of this country." There has been too much talk of the outrages in Bengal being the work of a handful of fanatics. No one supposes that anything but a small number of persons is engaged in the attempt to terrorise the Government. But study of Anarchist activities in Europe shows that among those who are theoretically in favour of tyrannicide not one in a score is prepared to take part in organising an attempt at assassination and not one in a hundred is ready to be the assassin. The Capitals of Europe swarm with theoretical Anarchists, while the workers number a few dozen only. On what grounds, then, is it assumed that in Bengal only those whom the Police have laid hands upon or who, being known to have committed crimes, are being searched for, constitute the whole body of Anarchists! It is much more reasonable to suppose that for every person willing to take the risk of joining in the manufacture of infernal machines there are scores who secretly encourage murderous projects and may some day develop into political criminals themselves. That there are hundreds of open sympathisers which such criminal has lately been shown at the funeral of a murderer, and there is no lack of indications that the minority of whose smallness so much is made is not infinitesimal after all. But whatever its numerical weakness it must be dealt with severely and promptly, and neither severity nor promptitude have been characteristic of Sir Andrew Fraser's treatment of sedition. The Police will in time hunt down, and the Courts, armed, as we hope they will be with special powers, will mete out justice to them. But it rests with the Administration of the Province to see that recruiting for the forces of Anarchy is put down. So long as violently seditious writing and talking are allowed and the apotheosis of the assassin is suffered, there will be numbers of recruits from whom the terrorists may make good the losses in their ranks.

QUENCHING SEDITION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—There was a time when, in certain quarters, it was the fashion to deny, and with cursing the existence in India and especially in Bengal, of a venomous seditious compaign. Then the statement that there existed bodies of misguided and foolish men, organised for the purpose of waging war against the State and Society, was described as falsehood and an invention of the devil. That time has now passed, that foolish fashion given place to another. To day the British papers of India, and other mouthpieces and formulators of public opinion, all say what but a few maintained a year and a half ago. Indeed amongst those who call most loudly for swiftness and firmness on the part of Government in its dealings with the anarchists and seditionists of this and other provinces are certain journalists and traders who were once utterly incredulous of the existence of anarchy, and bitter defenders of the men who were suspect to be taint with treason. The change is a pleasing one. It is doubly satisfactory to the "Englishman" which, with two or three other journals has been fortunately long-sighted and consistent in its policy and pronouncements regarding the insidious danger that threatened the fabric of the Empire.

This journal welcomes to the true fold, and to the companionage of the sane, the once errant brothers of the inkpot, and rejoices in the new attitude of firmness adopted by the three associate public bodies of this city, who addressed the Viceroy on the 17th. In common with all right-thinking men, it welcomes still more cordially the most pleasing evidence contained in to-day's telegraphic despatches that the necessity for swift and energetic action is recognised in the high places, both here and at Home, and that a change and simplification in the present cumbrous and unsuitable legal procedure will shortly be carried out. The time for doubt, for delay, for forbearance that unduly extended becomes weakness, for legal hair-splitting, has gone, let it be hoped never to return. Now comes the time for crisp speech, swift decision, firm purpose and action. It does not come too early. Mr. Buchanan has informed the House that at present the Secretary of State cannot make any statement on the subject, and confined his remarks to the statement of fact that the Government of India, tired of the absurdity of the past is considering measures to strengthen its hands. The Viceroy, in his reply to the address presented to him at Lucknow by the Talukdars of Oudh, is somewhat more explicit. Insisting on the general loyalty and sanity of the people and Princes of India, and iterating the promise that certain reforms and enlargements of interests and privileges foreshadowed in the King's Proclamation should come to pass, he insisted also on the necessity and determination of abating the present dangerous nuisance, and evolving measures which would prevent its recurrence, or enable it to be dealt with swifty and easily should it recur. "I refuse" said His Excellency "to minimise in the slightest degree the dangers which confront us. We are face to face with a conspiracy which as long as it exists, is a menace not only to personal safety but to public security, and which must inevitably cripple the industrial progress so all important for the future of this country. A poisonous seed has been sown in India, a seed hitherto foreign to its soil. It has grown up into a noxious weed. We must dig it up and cast it out. The British Raj is determined, as it has ever been, to safeguard the populations committed to its charge. It is determined to shut the door in the face of a ruinous anarchy, and for the special difficulties with which it has has to deal, it will not hesitate to forge special weapons."

There is no necessity to commence prophet, and describe here these special weapons of which the Viceroy speaks. Mention has already been made of changes desirable in the laws dealing with or intending to deal with, the special kinds of crime most in evidence in India to-day.

These comprise simplification and acceleration of the legal procedure, now almost Gilbertian in its extreme absurdities; the stopping of earths for fiery conspirators, by rendering the murder of informers of small avail, and making the possibility of discovery and bribery difficult by keeping operations more secret than is now possible changes in the rules now governing the granting and and refusal of bail the making of searches and issue of warrants; the creation of special tribunals to deal with special crime. There are other changes and amendments of the codes possible also, and regarding all of them we may well wait in patience the decision of the Viceroy and his Council. One point only would we emphasise, and that is that whilst it is desirable and necessary to deal swiftly and severely with the anarchist, avowed or discovered, it is even more desirable and necessary to deal with those who are responsible for the existence of the militant anarchist. The bomb-throwers and makers, the assassins and dacoits, the singers of nationalist and swadeshi songs, the looters of belaiti shops and godis, these are merely engines, tools. The engineers who frame and use them, who fire and direct these foolish and easily misled men, who instigate their deeds, if they do not dictate them, these are the man whose hands must be held from evil. These men are cunning to an incredible degree. They see to it that though their voices, be as the voice of Jacob, that their hands are properly disguised. Many pose as moderates and constitutionalists whilst teaching the most immoderate gospels of treason, approving the most unconstitutional and felonious acts of rebellion and madness. It is these men at whom the new weapons must be aimed, these men who must be rendered impotent for evil, if the trouble of to-day is not to be continued and increased till it gangrenes the whole Empire.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 25.

Rain has fallen in Port Blair and Pamban.

Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in South India. Skies are still partially overcast in Kashmir and light clouds have appeared at many stations in Rajputana and the Punjab. In the rest of India, skies are generally clear.

Humidity is normal, or in defect; temperature is normal, except at Baluchistan, where it is still considerably lower than usual.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain were probably occur in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the north and the central Punjab but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is high except in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum is higher than usual in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in parts of Rajputana but elsewhere skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at Karachi and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has risen and is now in excess at Veraval and in Cutch but is normal or only in slight defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but have become lightly clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air continues generally drier than usual. Temperature is everywhere normal during the day but in defect at some stations at night.

General Remarks.—An area of relative low pressure is shown over the Punjab and Rajputana, where light to moderate cloud has also appeared. In the south of the Peninsula cloud has increased but no precipitation has occurred.

Weather continues fine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperatures during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (24th)	70·6	55·6	...	0·15
Jask (24th)	84·2	52·3	...	0·00
Muskat (24th)	85·3	72·1	...	0.00
Multan	78·3	53·0	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	75·4	47·4	...	0·00
Lahore	80·9	51·7	...	0·00
Sirsa	84·8	53·6	...	0·00
Ambala	81·5	50·8	...	0·00
Delhi	84·7	53·7	...	0·00
Agra	85·0	57·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	84·3	50·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	84·5	59·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	82·4	49·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	84·1	58·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	81·3	44·3	...	0.00
Karachi	80·5	64·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	82·9	55·2	...	0·02
Jaipur	86·2	52·1	...	0·16
Kotah	87·0	55·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	84·6	69·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	78·2	66·2	...	0·00
Veraval	81·7	64·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·9	58·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	89·6	59·0	...	0·00
Surat	90·1	60·1	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	92·6	62·2	...	0·00
Deesa	91·3	57·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	85·9	51·5	...	0·00
Indore	84·1	55·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	82·4	48·3	...	0·00
Sangor	82·1	57·5	...	0·21
Hoshungabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	85·2	55·6	...	0·07
Akola	86·2	53·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	83·8	57·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	84·6	53·1	...	0·00
Ghanda	85·6	52·2	...	0·00
Bhpur	86·0	54·6	...	0·00
Bombay	86·1	60·9	...	0·00
Poona	86·2	55·4	...	0·00
Mahableshwar	75·6	57·0	...	0·00
Sholapur	86·2	56·2	...	0·00
Bijapur	88·8	58·1	...	0·84
Belgaum	83·2	48·7	...	0·00
Aurangabad	88·8	56·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·4	56·0	...	0·00
Hyderabad	82·9	52·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	87·7	73·9	...	0·00
Calicut	87·3	74·5	...	0·84
Cochin	88·7	73·3	...	1·21
Colombo	89·5	74·5	0·02	3·70
Masulipatam	84·2	66·1	...	0·08
Bellary	85·5	64·2	...	0·00
Cuddapah	88·2	69·1	...	0·02
Madras	89·0	70·5	...	8·79
Bangalore	83·8	62·3	...	0·07
Coimbatore	88·4	71·3	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	88·1	74·8	...	0·53
Negapatam	85·9	75·0	...	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Harricane.

H. MAYSTON,
Metrologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th November was 30·026 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bander was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ASEPTIC VS. ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

Delusions about Listerism.

LISTER'S claims upon the gratitude of his generation have often been contested. Said Dr. Berdoe in a recent lecture at Cromer:—

"We were often told that the antiseptic system of surgery introduced by Lord Lister, and which had revolutionised the treatment in operations and saved countless lives in our hospitals, was discovered by experimenting upon animals. This was not true. What is the fact was simply that by a ritual of cleanliness Lister taught surgeons to be sternly and rigidly clean. The lecturer well remembered the time when medical students assisted at operations, just after leaving the mortuary or dissecting-room, in the same clothing in which their septic work had just been carried on; and the time when the operator changed his new frock-coat before beginning his work for an ancient operating-coat which he had used for the purpose for years, and soiled with blood. Now all is reformed he has to scrub his hands for many minutes, put on spotless linen overalls, and in a minutely cleansed atmosphere and building perform an operation with no greater skill than the old surgeons would perform, but with a hundred times greater chance of a happy result, and all by soap and water in a word, by the aseptic method of absolute surgical cleanliness. Dr. Berdoe said: "When I start on my rounds to visit my patients, the indispensable things I must have are my stethoscope my thermometer, my ophthalmoscope, and laryngoscope. None of these aids came to us through the torture of animals. Nor did baths, open-air cures, poultices, massage, blistering or any of the indispensable drugs—quinine, mercury, opium, or iron. Many of our best-known operations were practised in prehistoric times, and if medical treatment has in some respects been placed on a more scientific basis than formerly it must be confessed that, in the words of Sir B. W. Richardson, 'treatment at this time is perfect Babel; every man prescribes after his own heart.'

The world of disease is the product of sheer uncleanliness; and the only cure for it is to banish pollution, and cleaning our bodies and minds, live Godly, righteous, and sober lives, and so fulfil the reasons for which we were created.

Dr. Hadwen carries the matter further in the course of a letter which he sent to the "Daily Mail" as a contribution to the correspondence upon experiments on animals. Your correspondent (he writes) draws a graphic picture of the condition of hospital surgical wards fifty years ago. He says the different conditions of to-day are due to the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. I deny the assertion and I challenge him to prove it. Listerian theory of antisepsis has had to be given up and the aseptic theory—that is, "common cleanliness"—demonstrated by Semmelweis in the Vienna Hospital in 1847, and prosecuted by Bergmann in Germany and Lawson Tait and Bantock in this country, is the "modern method" to which we owe our surgical success.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AS A SCHOOL.

How Officers are Trained for Command.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett describes in "Cornhill" a cruise with the Channel Fleet under the command of Lord Charles Beresford. Two passages in a very vivid series of descriptions may be quoted. One relates to the method of training:—

It is always the custom of Lord Charles Beresford to entrust the charge of the fleet for manœuvres in the forenoon to one of the admirals or captains under his command. In the afternoon the Commander-in-Chief himself took control of the fleet, but each vessel was under the command of a lieutenant. The captain and the navigating officer in each case stood by him, but were forbidden to offer any help or assist him in the management of the ship except in case of danger. The consequence of this method is that every captain has occasionally to command the whole fleet, and lieutenants acquire a sense of responsibility and learn how to manage a ship. Thus the fleet under Lord Charles Beresford has become what naval officers of high position have desired so long, a great school of strategy and tactic.

The other passage describes the marvels of electric contract over wastes of waters uncontrolled.

Wireless telegraphy was a matter to me of astonishment and interest. I was standing one day on the bridge next of the Commander-in-Chief, and heard him give an order to the Vice-Admiral, who was some three hundred miles away in the Atlantic, to be at a certain point at ten o'clock the next day. In an incredibly short space of time an answer came. The next morning to the very minute the Vice-Admiral and his ships were at the rendezvous. I had also one night a striking object lesson showing how a great fleet is controlled by night. The Commander-in-Chief had told me confidentially to be on the bridge shortly after midnight. I took the hint. The majestic fleet lay hidden in darkness. I might have been standing for all evidence to the contrary, on board some lonely sentinel keeping watch in a desert sea. Suddenly Lord Charles Beresford appeared on the bridge. The order was given and the lights flashed forth as if in response to a magic touch from the flagship. I saw the brilliant outline of that majestic fleet as it were "a city on the incessant billows dancing."

THE French-Canadian Albert Max Martin, sentenced at the Clerkenwell Sessions to three and a half years' penal servitude for fraud, declared that he had been at Eton and Harrow, and at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Bonn, Heidelberg, Konigsberg, Berlin, Geneva, Bologna, and Rome; had served as private secretary and aide-de-camp to Marshals MacMahon and Bazaine during the Franco-German war; fought for Bulgaria against Turkey; had kept a fashionable hotel at Lucerne; had lost a fortune of £30,000, and could speak twelve languages.

HERE is a touch of disappointed human vanity from Sandringham. Once a week Sandringham grounds are open to visitors, who are admitted by permits obtained from the estate steward. These permits are delivered up at the entrance lodge, which is in charge of a comely old dame, who, by royal permission, is allowed to sell picture postcards. The other day, writes a correspondent, a lady and gentleman burst on the scene with the shrill inquiry, "Where is the book for us to sign?" There was no visitors' book! "What! no book to sign," the lady exclaimed as she turned away from picture postcards in disgust She had been conjuring up visions of inscribing name and (American) address at full length, in the fond belief that it would be read by royalty in leisure moments.

AN EMPIRE FROM A SWAMP.

A Stupendous Irrigation Enterprise.

The stupendous enterprise which the United States Government has undertaken of reclaiming the arid regions of the West by means of irrigation has been a matter of world-wide knowledge for many years. The result is now becoming apparent, for the increased productivity of this vast region thus reclaimed has added millions of pounds to the annual crop valuation. The work of reclamation has necessitated the expenditure of great sums of money by local bodies as well as by the Federal Government; but everyone recognises the great necessity of the work, and that ultimately the money invested in it will be easily repaid.

It is, however, little known that all along in the eastern part of the States there are huge tracts of unreclaimed land which need only the opposite process to make them the richest and most fertile in the country. Mr. G. E. Walsh, in Cassier's, says that there are nearly 100,000,000 acres of swamp land which can easily be drained at far less cost than that for which the arid lands of the West can be brought under irrigation. In addition, as these swamps lie along the Atlantic Coast they are far more accessible to the great masses of the population than are the dry lands of the West. This land when drained will be far the most fertile of any in the district, and is sure to attract settlers immediately. The cost of draining such a vast empire is placed at £100,000,000, but if this gave to the reclaimed land an average valuation of £20 per acre, the immediate returns would represent something like £1,800,000, so that from the investor's point of view this would prove a most satisfactory proposition.

There is little doubt that the draining of these swamps would greatly benefit the general health of the people Scientists are now agree that these vast swamps are the fertile breeding places for mosquitoes and flies, as well as malaria and many kindred fevers. Until these swamps are drained it is impossible to exterminate the mosquitoes. Once converted into tillable soil the insects would be deprived of their last place of refuge and unhealthy regions would be converted into whole some places for man to live.

The engineering difficulties are by no means insurmountable, and in a small way many swamps have already been drained, with excellent results. In Florida, for instance, where there are upwards of 35,000 square miles of swamp, a private company drained a small section, which now produces the largest crops of tropical fruits of any in Florida. The United States Government is practically committed to a great scheme for reclaiming the swamps, and will in time produce from them some 2,000,000 fertile farms of forty acres each, adding homes of a prosperous character for some ten million inhabitants.

A COLOUR CINEMATOGRAPH.

According to the Engineering supplement of the "Times" a novel system has recently been invented by an Italian painter, M. Barricelli, for the reproduction of cinematographic scenes in their natural colours. The colouration of the films is obtained by means of the three-colour process. The inventor attains his result by rapid succession of images, each of which is coloured in one of the three fundamental colours (red, yellow, blue) which, being projected one after the other on the screen, will, in virtue of the well-known phenomenon of visual persistence, reconstitute on the retina of the eye the complete three-colour image. In order, then, to reproduce a given scene with its natural colours it is sufficient to photograph the object three times through conveniently coloured screens, each of which will allow only the light rays of a given colouration to pass, thus obtaining three analytical colour negatives. The corresponding positives derived from these negatives in black and white will have to be projected in rapid succession on a white wall, each through the same colour screen as has been used in obtaining the negative, when the eye will perceive a multicoloured image corresponding to nature, provided the rate of succession be such that the individual impressions due to the various colours on the retina may superimpose themselves on one another. The length of the photographic film as well as the speed of succession should accordingly be three times as great as in an ordinary cinematograph. The system adopted by Barricelli for insuring the succession of the various colour screens in front of the objective while taking the views and during projection, is of remarkable simplicity. A glass disc, divided into three coloured sectors, according to the fundamental colours, red, yellow, blue, is rotated in front of the objective so as to exchange the screen at each move of the cinematograph shutter.

FOOD REFORM.

Food Reform has made rapid strides during the last few years. Many Temperance Reformers have become its advocates because it has proved the best cure of drunkenness ever brought to the notice of the public. More than one religious community has the acceptance of the reform diet as a condition of membership. A well-known lodge of Freemasons—the Areadian—some time since passed a resolution to banish animal flesh from all its banquets in perpetuity. Even among those who are not prepared to accept the whole programme of the ardent fruitarian the opinion is freely and frequently expressed that "certainly we eat too much meat," thereby, of course, meaning "flesh." The flesh-eating habit involves the daily slaughter of a million large animals in Christian countries, that is to say, cattle apart from rabbits, hares, game and poultry. On this ground alone the question is worthy of the consideration of a humane people whose belief includes the very practical one of kindness to animals. If the readers could witness the scenes enacted on board cattleships and in Jewish and Gentile slaughter-houses, they would at once cease from eating flesh-meat and never take to the practice again.

"It is a complete fallacy to imagine that flesh meat is absolutely," says the "Christian Commonwealth," necessary to good health. A large number of medical men now agree that it is deleterious. Dr. B. W. Richardson's "Field of Disease" lays down that "no animal food ought to be eaten that has not been subjected to the temperature of boiling water, that is to say, 212deg. F. It should be subjected to this temperature throughout the whole of its structure, whether it be boiled or roasted. It is "probable" that all the parasitic organic forms are destroyed at this temperature, and the actual fact of complete boiling is a preventive of itself. But roasting, when effectually carried out, is a still "better" preventive. The reader will notice how guarded and careful Dr. Richardson is in his statements. Later on he also says:—"The idea that some foods can be taken when they are what is called "high" and when they are charged actually with low forms of animal life is a fallacy as unclean as it is dangerous. Such food—high game, high venison—is altogether out of place at a table surrounded by those who wish to be healthy."

It must certainly be admitted that the Jewish method of inspection of slaughtered animals is much more stringent and effective than the Gentile. On an average one-third of the animals are rejected by the Jewish investigating officer as unfit for Jewish consumption. What becomes of these animals is not stated, but the probability is that they are regarded as not unfit for Gentile consumption. In the East End of London the Jewish butchers do as large a trade with their Gentile neighbours as with their co-religionists.

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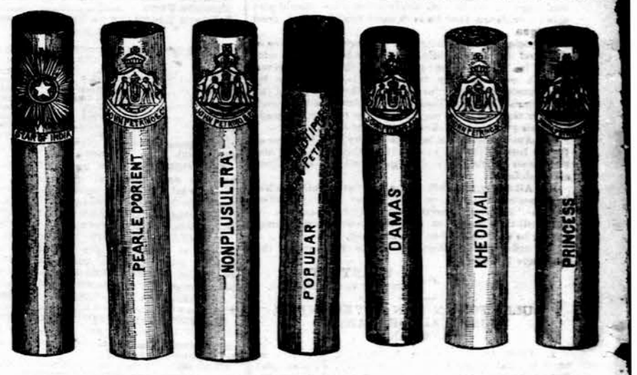

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court yesterday.

RE KARMALI SAJAN.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this matter Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Rustom Wadia for an opposing creditor.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said the insolvent had traded in a reckless manner, and had drawn Rs. 1,40,000 in five months although he was fully aware of the hopeless condition in which the affairs of his firm were at the time. His cash balances were wrong, and they were made up to his own advantage. His Lordship did not believe the story of the loss of Rs. 4,000 whilst the cheque was being cashed. His Lordship suspended the discharge for six months; and the opposing creditor was awarded his costs of the opposition of the assets so far as they were recoverable.

RE DORABJI JEHANGIR DHALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE RAMNATH RANDHAN.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for a creditor, said that, in accordance with his Lordship's order, his client's man went to jail for a copy of the insolvent's affidavit, but the insolvent gave him nothing and said that he would apply to the Court personally.

The insolvent, on being asked by his Lordship whether he had made an affidavit, as he had been directed to do, said that as he was in jail, he had not been able to do anything.

His Lordship refused to give insolvent any protection order, and he was told to go back to jail.

RE SHIVJI KAYA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE DHUNJIBHOY F. JASSAWALA.

This insolvent appeared in person, and was granted an interim order.

LANDLORD AND HIS LESSEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman has delivered udgment in the Bombay High Court in the case of Bai Maneckbai, widow and administratrix of Rustomji Jamsetji Peaikaka, against Trikamlal Jugjivan, a marble merchant. Mr. K. E. Ghamatt, with whom was the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Manchershah B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Urvala and Pherozeshah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff held leasehold land, about 14,000 yards in extent, in Hansraj Lane, Mazagon, in which there were two bungalows. The defendant entered into the lease, reserving to the plaintiff a monthly rent of Rs. 550, which for the first three months was only Rs. 165. The lease was dated 9th December 1907. The defendant covenanted to erect buildings on the land during the first year, to pay bills and taxes, to insure the properties, to keep them under repair, and so forth. Besides paying the rent covenanted up to April 1908, he did not carry out any of the other covenants. The lease was for 99 years, renewable in perpetuity. The plaintiff prayed for the determination of the lease on account of the defendants' default.

The defendant said, he was and still willing to carry out the lease. The plaintiff had failed to put him in possession of the land, on which to erect the buildings covenanted for. For this default of the plaintiff, he counter-claimed from her Rs. 5,355, as damages.

His Lordship decreed the determination of the lease from 10th May; he ordered the defendant to pay rent till that time, also the bills and taxes paid by the plaintiff. Each party to bear his or her own costs.

SUIT FOR OBTAINING A PASSAGE.

IN the suit of Chatturbhuj Morarji and others against Bai Jivanbai, widow and executrix, of Bomonji Shapurji Chothia, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting in the Bombay High Court, has passed a consent decree. The suit was in respect of obtaining a passage, from the sacred Hindu edifice known as the "Sat Swarup Haweli Mandir," for the use of religious preceptors known as Mahrajs, and for other matters. The lands in the possession of the defendant were so situated, that unless he allowed a passage ten feet in width, it would be most difficult to go in and out of the Haweli from and to Portuguese Church Street in Bhuleshwar. The Haweli was valued at about two lakhs of rupees; the land, over a thousand square yards in extent, was valued at Rs. 60,000. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with whom was the Hon Mr Strangman, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshedji and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiffs, who were the trustees; Mr. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with whom were the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Munchershah B. Chothia, appeared for the defendants. On the plaintiffs paying to the defendant Rs. 6,500 the right of way was given, free of obstruction, the defendant to level up the strip so as to make it reasonably fit. Certain other points were also fixed; the rule and the injunction were dissolved.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Mr Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, had convicted Ankush Shripathi Kolte of murdering his cousin Dhondi Rama on the 10th September last, and sentenced him to death. An appeal from that decision was heard in the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. R. Branson, with Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The deceased's wife Jai, being friendly with the accused, the deceased thrashed her. Jai deserted her husband, and sought the protection of the accused's wife, who concealed her in a corn-bin for two days. A reconciliation took place; she returned to her husband. According to a preconcerted plan with the accused Jai pretended one night to have been stung by a scorpion. She induced her husband to take her to a field, 150 yards distant there was a "rui" tree, the resin exuding from it being esteemed a specific for scorpion-bite, when applied to the part affected. The deceased took his wife to the field; the accused followed them, and killed the deceased in the field, with the blow of an axe on the neck. Jai went home. When asked about her husband in the morning, she said, she did not know where he was. The accused was arrested.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the sentence.

PLEADERS' FEES.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case which has an important hearing on the question of Pleaders' fees in proceedings for probates. The parties in the case were Sundrabai Saheb bhratar Lingapa Jayapa Sri Desai, minor by her guardian Dayagowda Leegowda Patil, original opponent and appellant, and the Collector of Belgaum, original petitioner and respondent. The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M. B. Chaubal represented the respondent.

The circumstances of the case were that the Collector of Belgaum applied to the District Judge for probate in respect of the will of Lingappa, Sri Desai of Navalgund, and Caveats (i.e. protests) were entered into by several persons, one of whom was the widow of the deceased. As she was a minor, the Collector applied to the District Judge for the appointment of a guardian "ad litem" to the minor. The Judge accordingly appointed the Deputy Naxir of his Court as guardian of the minor. Against this appointment an appeal was filed in the High Court by Dayagowda Leegowda Patil, who described himself as guardian of the minor. The appeal was heard and the order of the District Judge was confirmed with costs which were directed to be paid by the guardian. In this case, the Registrar's office of the High Court valued the Pleader's fees at Rs. 30 as part of the costs according to a long standing practice of the Court. The Government Pleader, who appeared in the appeal for the Collector of Belgaum, objected to the valuation and contended that Pleaders' fees should be calculated in accordance with the last clause of section 7 of Act I of 1846. After discussing the legal points involved in the case, their Lordships held that the long standing practice of the High Court as regards the valuation of the Pleader's fees in probate proceedings should continue.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case instituted by Ganapa Anant Krishnabutt, original applicant and appellant, against the decision of the District Judge of Kanara in connection with the question of partition. The original opponent and respondent in the case was one Anand Padmanaba Bhatt.

The facts of the case were that after partition had been ordered by the Collector he altered it and effected a second partition. The opponent feeling aggrieved went up to the Commissioner, Southern Division, and obtained an order from him to the Collector to restore the first partition. The lower Courts held that they have so jurisdiction to interfere with the order of the Commissioner and restoring the first partition by the Collector. It is quite clear both according to provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and the Land Revenue Code and this Court's decision is Second Appeal No. 334 of 1907 (Dattatraya Purshotam vs. Soru Yesji and another), that the Revenue Commissioner had no jurisdiction to interfere with the order of the Collector, so far as it was under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Here there was no question arising under the Land Revenue Code so as to bring in the jurisdiction of the Revenue Commissioner and empower him to interfere with the Collector's order. Therefore the lower Courts were wrong in holding that they had no jurisdiction to interfere with the order passed by the Commissioner. Their Lordships therefore set aside the order passed by the lower Courts and directed the Subordinate Judge to proceed with this 'Darkhast' according to law.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jijibhoy Nowroji, a Parsee merchant, charged Mr. R. S. Spalding with cheating in respect of sums of money aggregating Rs. 2,278. Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Lambert of Messrs Smetham and Co. defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 21st May the complainant, the accused and one H. M. Burke (who is also charged together with the accused and who has not yet been arrested) entered into an agreement of partnership to do some business, the arrangement being that the complainant should finance the firm and the two accused should attend to the business on receiving a monthly allowance of Rs. 200 each. The complainant advanced sums of money from time to time and at first they were duly credited to him in the firm's books. It was alleged that on the 10th June the accused altered this practice and began to credit the money received from the complainant to the accused Burke. Not only that, but they further falsifed the accounts by not crediting the moneys as they were received but credited them at intervals in lump sums. On the 16th June the complainant gave the two accused a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 for being deposited with the G. I. P. Railway as security for certain contracts which the firm was undertaking. This amount was credited in the books as having been received from accused Burke. Subsequently on the 13th August the two accused obtained another Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 on representing to the complainant that they wanted to deposit it with the Store-Keeper of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. But instead of depositing it with the Railway Company, Mr. Spalding went to the Bank of Bombay and arranged with it to have overdraft on the strength of the note. The two accused obtained the overdraft and proceeded to draw cheques unknown to the complainant. On the books being examined defalcations to the extent of Rs. 2,278 were discovered.

Further hearing was adjourned.

"BREAK down your prejudices and social barriers," said Bishop J. W. Hamilton in addressing a meeting of Methodist ministers at Boston, U.S.A. "Get down to shirt sleeves and make a pair of them the Church's coat of arms."

AFTER the trip of the Zeppelin airship Prince Henry said to Count Zeppelin:—"I have long thought your airship splendid, but I am more overcome and delighted by what I experienced than I can say. This experience is one of the most beautiful of my life. I shall express this opinion by telegraph to my brother immediately and tell him my experiences."

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 25.

If there is any betrayal of the Polo Tournament still in progress it is the large number of crack polo ponies and an equally crack players in the station, and the majority of the games played hitherto are unquestionably of a first rate order. The 26th Cavalry, who can hold their own, and have done so, against the best teams in India, are well to the front. Up till now both the No. 1 and No. 2 teams have played well, but they have a formidable set of rivals in the Divisional Staff, among whom General Alderson's exhibition on the game has been nothing short of a revelation. The General would decidedly do credit to Hurlingham. The Lincolns stop short at nothing in the form of sport and they have shown a tremendous amount of plucky dash and skill in the field.

Yesterday the three games played were quite as interesting as their predecessors, and it was decidedly a pleasure to the large gathering in the pavilion to witness them.

FIRST GAME.

127TH BALUCHIS VS. THE MINERS.

UMPIRES.—Major Hocken and Captain Ramsden.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Soon after the throw in the Baluchis got within shooting range of the Miners' posts, and getting clear of the latter hit a goal. The Miners did their level best to equalize, but before they could manage it the chukker ended.

Baluchis ..... 1 Goal.
Miners ..... Nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play the Miners cleared down with it to the Baluchis, and and Skipwith hit a goal for the Miners. After a considerable amount of up and down play the Baluchis worked their way down to the Miners' end with a succession of drives, but in striking for goal the shot went an inch off the mark.

Miners..... 3 Goals.
Baluchis ..... Nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Hitting out from behind the Miners line the ball was at once carried by the Miners to the Baluchis' end, but before they had a chance to score the Baluchis were away with it to the opposite quarter, where two consecutive shots for goal resulted in the ball going wide. The next minute the Miners had a clean sweep down field and hit a goal.

Miners ..... 1 Goal
Baluchis..... Nil

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Tate was on to the ball from the start, and being unchallenged, galloped down the field to the Baluchis' end, but missed his final shot for goal, when the Miners came up, and sweeping along to the opposite end hit a goal. Some sticky play followed till Loring got away with the ball to the Baluchis, posts and dribbled it through. A minute later the chukker closed.

Miners ..... 2 Goals.
Baluchis..... Nil.

Score:—
Miners, plus 3 equals..... 10 Goals.
Baluchis plus 3 equals ..... 4 Goals.

SECOND GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 1 vs. SAPPERS.

Umpires.—Major Rowlandson and Major Stephens.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was thrown in the Cavalry attacked the Sappers' posts. Some very fast up and down play followed, till Bremner got on to the ball and hit it clean up to the Sapper's posts, but failed to score. The next instant The Cavalry cleared to the opposite end and just on the point of time hit a goal.

26th Cavalry ..... 1 Goal
Sappers ..... Nil

SECOND CHUKKER.—Moir was at once on to the ball and hit up to the Sappers' posts where from a scrum Hukum Singh hit a goal. Then followed full speed gallops up and down field, till Bremner found his way up to the Cavalry posts, but before he could get a chance to score Summers chipped in and saved beautifully.

26th Cavalry No 1..... 1 Goal
Sappers ..... Nil

THIRD CHUKKER.—Cavalry forced the pace and were within an ace of scoring when Colonel Russell swept round and saved a perilous shot and then the Sappers cleared away to the opposite end, where the ball was passed on to Bremner, who shot it through. A moment later the Sappers were again up at the Cavalry quarters and let drive for goal, but the ball hit up against posts when the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry, No. 1 ..... Nil.
Sappers ..... 1 Goal.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the Cavalry were up at the Sappers' end and from a scrum Summers hit a goal. On changing ends the Cavalry at once rushed the Sappers' posts and Hukum Sing scored a second goal. The Cavalry continued a vigorous attack on the Sappers' goal, but found no opportunity to do anything further.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 2 Goals.
Sappers ..... Nil.

Score:—
26th Cavalry, No 1, Scratch..... 1.
Equals..... 4 Goals.
Sappers and Miners, No. 1, equals ...Nil.

THIRD GAME.

R. F. A. No. 1 vs. M. I. No. 1.

UMPIRES—Major Barlow and Lieut. Cragg.

FIRST CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Gunners reached the M. I. posts and scored. Then followed a few chairy chases till the Gunners found themselves within shooting range of the M. I. posts, but in letting drive the ball went wide and the chukker closed.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was in play Wallace had a long drive for goal, but missed by an inch. During the next few minutes that Gunners continued to worry the M. I. eventually succeeded in ditting a goal. They were within an ace of adding a third goal to their score when the chukker closed.

R. F. A. No. 1 ..... 1 Goal.
M. I. No.2 ..... 2 Nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The M. I. now put on a spurt and play an infinitely better game to what they originally did they took up. The attack and more than on a struck for goal; but unhappily missed. Some, very fast runs characterized the rest of the chukker, which closed in a blank.

R. F. A. No. 1 ..... Nil.
M. I. No. 1 ..... Nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The ball was anywhere on the field for the first few minutes, till Hannay got on to it and clearing with it to the M. I. end hit a goal and shortly after the chukker ended.

R. F. A. No. 1 ..... 1 Goal
M. I. No. 1..... Nil

SCORE—
R. F. A. No. 1, plus 4..... 7 Goals
M. I. No. 1, plus 3 ..... 3 Goals

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 25.

The second round opened to-day, when the Northamptons defeated the R. F. A., Kirkee, by 4 goals to nil.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Prospects of the Coming Season.

IT will doubtless be a matter of pleasurable interest to a large number of sportsmen and sportswomen to learn that the opening of Bombay hunting season for 1908-1909 is likely to be announced very shortly. A new pack, consisting of no less than thirty couples of hounds, arrived from England on the 21st of last month, since when, the hounds have been undergoing a course of careful training—a long and tedious business, which is not properly realised by many people unexperienced in the hard and anxious work of conditioning a pack of English foxhounds for hunting in India. These hounds, accustomed to regular exercise in the colder climates of Great Britain or Ireland, have of necessity to be cooped up in kennels on board a steamer from Liverpool to Bombay for rather more than a month, and much of the voyage has to be performed during intensely hot weather in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Under these circumstances the hounds are landed in India in poor condition, and it is only by the greatest care and attention that they can gradually be brought once more to that pitch of perfection, which is necessary if good sport is to be shown. The authorities say that the present state of he pack leaves nothing to be desired, and we may consequently hope to be very shortly vainly endeavouring to keep pace with the "flying beauties" over the Vale of Salsette, especially as the majority of the crops have now been harvested.

I record with sincere regret that Mr. T. D. Moore, who has for some years acted with so much efficiency as first Whip, is unable to do so this season, owing to an unfortunate accident to his knee when riding in a point-to-point race as long ago as last March. A few months under the care of specialists at Home, gave hopes of his being able to don the scarlet as usual this year, but the doctors insist upon his remaining out of the saddle for at least another twelve months. His place will accordingly be taken by Mr. A. E. Lord, whose knowledge of the art of hunting and fearless horsemanship rendered us such excellent service last year. The duties of the second Whip will be undertaken by our cheery companion from the North of the Tweed, Mr. Howie Blair. As capacity for hard work and hard riding are two of the chief attributes required, nobody need have any doubts that his assistance to the Master and Huntsman will not be of the best; indeed, his peculiar capability of putting an end to a jackal, when occasion requires, was only too vividly shown one morning last February, somewhere between the Vehar-Kurla Road and the Hogsback Hill, an extraordinary performance executed, I need hardly say to orders, which will not be readily forgotten by those who witnessed it. Anybody who was privileged to join in the excellent runs last season will learn with sorrow of the death of the Huntsman, William Cole, a few weeks ago. His efforts were untiring to give us the best sport, and his always respectful manner made us regard him more as a friend than a Hunt servant. The sympathetic reports received since his death from various Hunts in England, to which he had from time to time been attached, show what a general favourite he was. Our new Huntsman, Will Morgan, is one of a numerous family, whose name is so closely associated with the annals of foxhunting in the old country. His experience has been exceptionally varied both with foxhounds and harriers in many parts of England, and we may well therefore expect his work to be of the best. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, to the delight of all concerned, has again undertaken the onerous duties of Mastership. With the pleasing record of so many successful seasons under the sway of his amiable autocracy, it is superfluous to say that everything humanly possible for our benefit and convenience in the hunting field is assured. The Jackal Club has opened its hospitable doors, and under the able management of the Hon. Sec., Mr. Hearson, bids fair to be more largely patronised than ever.

The advent of the hunting season recalls to one's mind the following doggerel lines, entitled "The Call of the Wild Woods" or should I say "The Lay of the Salsette Jungles":—

I am sick of the bricks and mortar,
And the sight and sound of men;
Why am I chained to an office stool,
Like a sheep mewed up in a pen?
Every hour of my day is mapped,
Every day of my life is sold;
Why should I work like a beast or a slave,
For a few bits of dirty gold?

JACKAL.

NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

Visit by the Nawab of Palanpur.

H. H. Sir Sher Mahomed Khanjee, G.C.I.E., the Nawab of Palanpur, in company of his State nobles and his Chief Minister Mr. Patawari, B.A., LL.B., visited the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage on the 12th instant and was much pleased with the arrangements and the recitations, dialogues and gymnastic exercises of the orphans, and expressed his satisfaction at the keen interest the Hon. Secretaries, Shetji Ruttonsee Muljee, J.P., and R. B. Keshevjee Nathoo Sailor took in the welfare of the institution. Most of the members of the Managing Committee were present, including Dr. Sir Bhalachandra, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, and Sheth Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and were thanked by the Chief Minister on behalf of His Highness for the cordial reception. In commemoration of the visit His Highness was pleased to give about one hundred rupees for a grand treat to the orphans, besides a generous donation of Rs. 150.

THE RENARD TRAIN.

A trial was given to the Renard train which has recently been imported into Bombay. The trial train consisting of the engine, one passenger carriage and two goods waggons, arrived at the Central Police Office where an inspection was made by Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Phillips, his Deputy, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Ptocter, Mr. Birkett and others. As the train proceeded from the Police Office to Money School a large crowd of people collected to witness the new system of locomotion in Bombay.

A lady has given £100 towards the erection of the new Young Women's Christian Association Institute at Hampstead. The gift, she states, is a thank-offering for the faithful services of her cook, who is one of the oldest members of the Y.W.C.A.

THE municipal elections throughout Portugal have resulted in almost all cases in a complete victory for the different factions of the Monarchist parties. In Lisbon, adds Reuter, the return of the Republicans was not disputed, no Monarchist candidates being put forward.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chamber.

438-08 Mulla and M Abdool Musjid Vali Mahomed vs Allaudin bin Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitayker.

For an Exparte Decree.

142-08 In person Vicharclas Guru Jagnathdas vs Nurbhedas Sadudas and anothers.

253.07 Little and Co Radhakisan Gunsamdas and others vs Heptoola Ismaily Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

277-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co part heard 15-10-08.

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai widow and others Kanga and P.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

Long Causes.

151-03 Payne and Co Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardesher Cooper Mulla and M. Part heard.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

113-06 Madhowji K and Co Haridas Morarji and another vs Valji Soondersi and others Dicksit D S Tyebji D and Co Little and Co.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

322-08 Mulla M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tayebji D and Co.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalcobhoy Wadia G and Co for postponement.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Ragh R. I. N. Hirji Lilakhar and others vs. Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao L and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Sarikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khaval and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suits to speak to the Minutes of the Order.

2-08 Daphtary F and D Dinbai widow vs Sorabji Cooverji Contractor and others Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

917-08 Payne and Co Haji Ismail Hassam vs The Gresham Life Ass Coy, Ld, Craigie L and G.

Short Cause.

781-08 Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Framvz Jamsetji Aga and others M B Chothia. (Short cause.)

Long Causes.

119-07 J G Billimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.

278-08 Bhaishunker K and G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchund Birchund Daga vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Payne and Co.

673-08 J R and D Hirabai widow vs Gokulbai widow Bhaishunker K and G.

715-08 P N Billimoria Hassam Haji Sumar vs Bai Saraswatibai widow and others Smetham B and Co

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

5-08 S J Jindah Blue Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

578-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Deakaran vs Harbaksh Mirchilal and others Raghavayv B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.

861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner. Report.

Long Causes.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Diksbit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.

906-07 Edgelow G W and Co. Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.

572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.

176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

493 05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.

Mr. Walter De Freco, who is the managing director of ten music-halls, bhas agreed under protest to delete from his contracts a clause dealing with agents' commissions, as requested by the Variety Artists' Federation. If Mr. De Freece had refused, the Federation threatened to organise a strike.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1908.

INDIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

FOR the benefit of those who would explore, and turn to good account, the vast mineral wealth now trodden under foot in this country, Dr. T. H. Holland, the Director of the Geological Survey, has just published, by order of Government, a "Sketch of the Mineral Resources of India," in which he not only details the deposits now waiting for the miner, but tells that individual how he must proceed with the work. The decay of the ancient metallurgical and chemical industries of India, he observes, has resulted in the almost exclusive development of those minerals only which can be consumed by direct processes on the spot, or which, on account of their abundance and cheapness, are suitable for export in the raw state. Nevertheless, during the past few years, conditions have been rapidly ripening in India for the successful revival, along European lines, of industries dependent on the ores and minerals which, under present conditions, are suitable for development either for export or for local consumption. With the rapid spread of railways the gradually extending use of electricity and the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, the demand for metallurgical and chemical products in India has steadily grown; before long this demand will reach the stage at which the variety and quantity of materials required will satisfy the conditions necessary for the local production of those substances that can only be manufactured economically for the supply of large groups of industries. It is shown that the import returns for the past ten years reveal a large increase in demand for minerals and products obtained directly from minerals—thus, excluding such articles as glass-ware, earthern-ware, porcelain, hardware, cutlery, machinery, millwork, and railway plant, all of which have a value naturally very much greater than that of materials from which they are manufactured, the total value of the imported mineral products reached twelve and three-quarter million sterling in 1907, an increase of nearly three millions in the past five years.

For some of these local minerals can be substituted, though with others there is no immediate prospect of development. During the past five years, however, there has been a marked increase in the output of Indian minerals. Notwithstanding the wealth of other deposits in the output Dr. Holland sets down coal as the most valuable being worked. Its true value, as estimated by the low price which is accepted for it in sales at the pit mouth, comes next to that of gold. It is by far the largest supporter of labour and from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the material raised is consumed in developing the domestic industries of the country. During the past twenty years the output has risen from a million and a half tons to ten millions, and the increase continues while prices have reached the highest level hitherto recorded and coal-consuming industries are still developing. Fortunately in some of the long-established mining countries a population is being evolved wholly devoted to mining which they now regard as their caste occupation. To this class allotments by land are sometimes made on a system which adds to the contentment of the miner and the consequent stability of the individual system. So the probabilities of labour difficulties are diminished. Dr. Holland discusses the various coal-fields and their relative values at great length. He has great faith in the further development of the oil deposits; in aluminium he considers India posseses a possible asset of great value. It is difficult at present fully to estimate that value, as a deposit of laterite which would ordinarily be regarded as small and of little consequence contains enough alumina in some instances to completely swamp the market of bauxite. It is shown that Indian bauxites might be developed in three possible ways—the simple export of the raw or calcined material to Europe or America for use in the alumina factories, the manufacture of pure alumina locally by extraction with alkali for export to aluminium works or for the local manufacture of aluminic salts, and the manufacture of the metal in India. Low prices stand in the way of the first scheme, but there are no technical difficulties to prevent the other two projects being adopted.

Dr. Holland confines his remarks on gold to a review of the work actually proceeding, and on the subject of iron his observations are merely historical, chiefly a record of failures, while with respect to manganese ore we gather that further progress might profitably be made if communications were improved. Tin has received less attention than it deserves, but concessions have been granted to European companies who propose to undertake operations on a large scale. Numerous deposits of other less prominent minerals of great economic value have been neglected altogether, and Dr. Holland does well to call attention to them. Government makes no prohibitive rules in the grant of concession. In practically all Native States the mineral rights belong to the respective rulers, and concessions are granted for mining and prospecting under rules that involve a certain amount of supervision by the Government of India. In parts of British India also the minerals have been conceded with the surface rights by the terms of settlement; but in the rest of India the Government retain rights over the minerals and grant concessions for their exploitation in accordance with the terms of rules published in 1899. By these rules exploring licenses for one year can be obtained, but they give no exclusive or preferential rights, and there is no prohibition anywhere against exploitation in unoccupied and unreserved land. Prospecting licences are granted over restricted areas for a year renewable with the consent of the local Government for a second or third term, such licenses carrying an indefensible claim for a subsequent mining lease for any mineral other than precious stones over the same or a more restricted area. For the enterprising there is ample return for his labour, untold wealth lying below ground for him who will seek it.

THE BIOGRAPHER OF JOWETT.

YET another distinguished pupil of the Great Master of Balliol, Benjamin Jowett, has died in the person of Lewis Campbell. Of Edward Caird's death Reuter informed us two weeks ago, but about Campbell's, which happened at about the same time, we are left only to learn by the mail, though he was fully as distinguished as the other and probably better known in India on account of his many Scottish pupils in this country among the services. Dr. Campbell was second cousin to Thomas Campbell, the famous writer of the "Pleasures of Hope," whose poems he finished his literary career by eddting, a short time back. He was Professor of Greek at St. Andrews fer nearly thirty years, and during that period many of his pupils passed to this country, and with them he kept up close relations. In the latter year he was succeeded by the present Professor, Mr. John Burnet, and the University marked its sense of his valuable services to it by appointing him Emeritus Professor. In his early years at Oxford he came in close contact with Jowett at Balliol College, of which the latter was not yet Master, as Scott—one of the authors of that well known lexicon "Liddell and Scott"—presided over that College till 1870. He kept up his friendship and high regard for that great man ever afterwards, and did him posthumous service by giving to the world many of Jowett's unpublished writings. He did the greater service of letting the outside world know something of the great charm and fascination Jowett exercised over so many distinguished pupils and friends, by co-operating with the late Mr. Evelyn Abbott in publishing his life and letters in two volumes. This work, of which Campbell wrote the first volume, dealing with the period before the mastership, gives an excellent idea of Jowett and is accepted by his many friends as a worthy presentation of his life.

Jowett had a real genius for friendship, a fact to which Miss Florence Nightingale, who was almost his contemporary, beautifully alluded in her inscription on the funeral wreath she laid over his grave: "to the genius of friendship"; and in Campbell's biography this genius is well brought out. In 1899 he also published a further portion of the correspondence not included in the life. He likewise published several volumes of Jowett's sermons which he would not publish in his own lifetime. The early work on St. Paul's Epistles for which Jowett was persecuted in the middle of his career, as his views therein expressed were considered highly heterodox, and was never again issued afterwards in his lifetime, was also made accessible by Campbell in a revised and abridged form. Jowett's great fame rests on his masterly translation of Plato, a work which occupied half his long lifetime. Professor Campbell was throughout associated with Jowett in this truly monumental work, and helped him considerably with his own accurate Greek scholarship. Jowett's strong point was in his happy rendering of Plato's Greek into the choicest English of our own time, and in this he was matchless. This happy gift is also manifest in his translations of Thucydides and Aristotle's politics. But he was somewhat wanting in that minute knowledge of the Greek text, without which no accurate translation, however elegant, can be worth much. Campbell supplied to a great extent this want in his master. He also helped him to edit the text of Plato's greatest dialogue, the "Republic," and in this work his Greek scholarship was very necessary. Jowett interspersed his translation with many essays on points connected with Plato's views which show great insight, and Professor Campbell said that Jowett's place in literature will not be recognised till these essays which lie almost buried in his five volumes of Plato are collected and given separately. He was the best fitted to edit these essays, but somehow he did not do it. Most of his work was done in conjunction with Jowett. Yet he has published enough of his own to make his independent name in Greek scholarship. His translations of Æschylus and Sophocles are very good English renderings of these difficult poets and dramatists. Some years ago he was invited to America to deliver the lectures established by J. Russell Lowell, and he took for his subject the manifestation of religion in Greek literature, especially the drama.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

HOWEVER far one cares to go back in history it would be hard to find a parallel to President Caprinano Castro of Venezuela. To refer to the recent trouble with the Netherlands which has sunk into oblivion, although it is not yet over, is to refer to the least of the impertinences of which he has been guilty and it is hardly possible to regard his present programme as other than inspired by a sardonic humour, for after strained relations with France he repairs thither to undergo a serious operation which is to be performed by a German. While man remains human it is impossible not to have a certain admiration for men of such colossal impudence as Presidents Castro and Alexis Nord. They hold their positions solely by force of unflinching infamy and it is significant that President Castro should need to leave his country to undergo his operation. The translation of the information is of the simplest nature. President Castro is well aware that his life is not worth a farthing's purchase were he to be given an anæsthetic in Venezuela. On all sides he is surrounded by enemies who are only held in check by his sure and swift method of meting out punishment in advance, and he is well aware that his enemies are so many that even he could not afford to bribe for his life against the united bribes which would be made against him. It is not improbable that a revolution will take place during his absence, it is not improbable that, even so, he will return and, by force of will, recapture his dictatorship. He is by no means "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat;" but he is something far more inestimable, a true and veritable replica of the brigands and pirates who delighted one's childhood, and as such we hope he will pass successfully through his coming ordeal and return once more to confound his enemies and everyone else.

POISONOUS SNAKES.

To detect whether a snake is poisonous or not, the best way is to kill the reptile first and investigate afterwards. But Major Wall, I. M. S., through the Bombay Natural History Society, has published a new edition of his "Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes of our British Indian Dominions," which will enable us how to recognise them, before the snake arrives at too close quarters to be comfortable. This very excellent and valuable work, in its new issue, has been revised and brought up-to-date. To a new species of snake Major Wall has given the name of Mr. W. S. Millard in recognition of the extremely valuable work he has for years carried on in the interests of the Bombay Natural History Society—a compliment which, we trust, Mr. Millard will accept in the spirit in which it is offered. The total number of poisonous snakes now amounts to thirty-nine species—a fact which renders it all the more desirable to make post mortem examinations, if examinations are to be made at all.

THE Kohat Brigade manœuvres and the Staff Ride are postponed indefinitely in consequence of cholera.

THE accused persons, charged at Nagpur with defacing the Queen's Statue have been dismissed, the evidence against them being insufficient to justify a conviction.

WITH regard to the announcement originating in the Calcutta press that the Raja of Chamba will succeed the Tikka Sahib of Nabha in the Viceroy's Legislative Council it appears, our Lahore correspondent says, no such appointment has been made.

AN accident, the result of rash motor-driving, occurred on the road between the Bandstand and Church-gate Street last evening shortly before eight o'clock. A car proceeding at excessive speed from the direction of the Bandstand, narrowly escaped, colliding with another car and immediately ran into a victoria, carrying it on to the footpath and causing one of the occupants, a Hindu gentleman, to be thrown out. The driver of the car made no attempt to ascertain the extent of damage done to the victoria, or the injury to its occupants, but continued his headlong career up Queen's road.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN FINANCES.

The Zeppelin Air Ships.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 6.

DURING the winter session the German Reichstag will be confronted by the hardest problem that it has had to solve for many a long day. It will have to rescue the finances of the Empire from their present chaotic conditions, and in such a manner that they may continue in order, and that the Empire may be saved for years to come from the necessity of raising fresh loans.—In fact of this important task, all other bills, submitted to the Reichstag, will have to step into the background. The more convinced are the great majority of members as to the necessity of bringing order into the finances of the Empire the less united they are as to the manner in which this aim is to be reached. For months past the Press have been vehemently discussing the new schemes of taxation to be brought forward by the Government, but up to the present, little has been said concerning any "modus vivendi" betwen the various parties. The suggestion of taxing luxurious of all kinds seems most likely to succeed. It is true that the Socialists oppose this demand with might and main, but the Liberal sections fully realise that, without a productive taxation of luxuries, the necessary increase of nearly 500 million marks cannot possibly be obtained. Even the Liberal groups of the left, who, partly on principle and partly to curry favour with their constituents, were formerly in the habits of challenging all taxation of that kind, have become reconciled to the idea of a tax on food stuffs; they will content themselves with endeavouring to bring about an abatement of one or the other proposed duties. Any such abatement will of course result in a decrease in the sum yielded by such a tax, and will have to be atoned for by imposing a higher taxation on the other proposed articles.

This is likely to prove a still greater difficulty a such new duties, as are not based on the taxation of luxuries, are likely to meet with but little approval at the hands of the representatives of the middle-classes. The proposed tax on advertisements had met with a determined opposition, not only from the different liberal sections in the Reichstag, but from the entire Press, quite irrespective of party. The Press is a great factor in the cause of civilisation, and to penalise it by placing material difficulties in its way seems hardly desirable. As it lies in the interest of all the members of the Reichstag to stand well with the Press, it is doubtful if the bill for the taxation of advertisements will be able to secure a majority.

The death duties,—i. e., a duty to be paid on the inheritance of property—will be strenuously opposed by the Conservatives. It must be admitted that the Conservative groups, including the different small agrarian and anti-semitic sections, form less than a third of the total membership of the Reichstag; but they exercise an influence outside the Reichstag that must not be under-estimated and one which will certainly be brought to bear against the proposed death duties. Despite all this, there can be little doubt that these Duties will be adopted, but only after a determined resistance. On the other hand the proposed tax on electricity and gas will either have to be totally abandoned or much toned down. As soon as the main particulars become known, the plan met with determined opposition from many parties, with approval from none. Economic reasons apart, this can easily be understood, as few things stand higher in popular favour than electricity.

It is precisely the present generation of taxpayers who have been able, step by step, to follow the development in the application of electricity from its modest beginning to its present extented use. This astonishingly rapid development justifies still higher hopes for the future; consequently, there is a strong inclination to oppose anything likely to hinder progress in this direction. The tax proposed by the Government would however undoubtedly prove a check, especially owing to the extraordinarily high rate which it is suggested shall be levied on various adjuncts of electricity, such as incandescent lamps. The Reichstag will at least considerably decrease the percentage of this tax, and thus save the development of electricity from a serious menace.

The Government has a hard campaign before it. It is presumable that the proposed duties will undergo many incisive changes, as was the case with the so called "Little Reform", Let us hope tha such amendments may prove more skilful than on the abovenamed occasion, when the Reichstag did not exactly crown itself with laurels.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE UPPER AIR.

The strange experiences of the international balloon races in October, together with the unexpected storm, which destroyed Count Zeppelin's great airship at Echterdingen on the 5th of August, have once more proved to our scientists that meteorological and aerological investigations have not yet reached a sufficiently advanced stage to enable a relisble prediction to be made, two days in advance, as to the probability of a storm, or a sudden change in the wind. As a result of the recent experiences in practical ballooning already quoted, keen interest is once more being directed to the systematic investigation of the gaseous envelope which surrounds our planet. The necessary organisation for this work must be coupled with the name of Professor Hergesell, Count Zeppelin's scientific adviser, who is responsible for the statistical calculations on which the construction of the rigid airship is based. In 1896 the Professor founded the international commission for its study of scientific aerial navigation, having for its aim the investigation of the physical conditions of the upper atmosphere.

The flaw in all previous meteorological investigations lay in the fact that the numerous stations scattered over the whole earth only registered the movements of the air-currents in close proximity to the surface of the earth, at which distance they are weakened by friction and locally diverted by the physical peculiarities of the district. Even mountain stations of high elevation, such as the Rigi, the Santis, and the Zugspitze, were too strongly influenced by the mountainous formation for the laws governing the circulation of the air to be discovered. It then became a matter of sending suitable recording instruments into the higher layers of the air, by means of balloons or kites, so as to be able to ascertain the temperature, degree of moisture, and more especially the currents existing at different altitudes in the upper air. For this purpose so-called kite stations were erected at different places, from whence kites or captive balloons, furnished with recording instruments, were sent up daily; the result so obtained being made public. As such stations are, however, not numerous enough their work was supplemented by sending up small balloons, supplied with the necessary instruments, from many other points, on certain days of the year, and, with the aid of the public endeavouring to recover them on their descent.

As the greater part of the earth's surface is covered with water, it was soon found necessary to send up kites or balloons, supplied with the necessary recording instruments, from ships on the open sea. This scientific endeavour received whole-hearted support from the Prince of Monaco. In 1904 he sent his yatch "The Princess Alice", under the guidance of Professor Hergesell, for voyages of meteorological investigation to the Mediterranean, the Arctic regions, and the zones where the Trade Winds prevail. In this manner, little by little, the methods were developed, which are now in general use. The French expedition for the investigation of the Trades zone took over the task of studying the atmosphere; this was also the case with "Sleipner", which accompanied the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" on its voyage in Northern waters. As the result of the interest taken in this subject by the German Emperor and the Chief of Imperial Navy, Admiral von Tripitz, the new surveying ships "Planet" and "Mowe" were also fitted out for aerological investigations. Dating from last year, several navies have allotted warships for purposes of aerial investigation during the last week of July. Fast cruisers have the advantage of being able to send up balloons and kites to a height of more than 10,000 meters. First of all Professor Hergesell chiefly occupied himself with establishing the two principal currents, on which all the other movements of the air are dependent, viz the Equatorial and the Polar currents, according to their distribution among the different layers of air. For this purpose all the available ships were sent to the Arctic regions last year. This year a still larger number of ships took part in this undertaking. The Italian cruiser "Caprera" made its investigations at Zanzibar, the French cruiser "Loubet," at the Antilles; the Prince of Monaco's "Princess Alice," south of the Azores; the German cruiser "Viktoria Louise," at the Canary Isles; the surveying ship "Planet"; in the Pacific; at the same time investigations were made on Lake Victoria Nyanza in East Africa, and in Teneriffe. The result of the investigation proved that the Trade Winds only extended to a height of 800 meters, after which comes a layer of calm, extending some 50 to 60 meters upwards. Above this and extending to a height of 12,000 meters, there is a wind blowing in an opposite direction to the Trade Wind. A gentle South wind is then encountered to a height of 18,000 meters, finally the real East wind, which, owing to the rotation of the earth, is theortically considered to be the last current, was met with at great elevation. These investigations provde a primary basis for the calculations which are to explain the phenomenon of the Trade Winds. From this basis it will be possible to pass carefully te the study of more variable winds.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The number of foreign students attending the German Universities for the summer term of the current year is somewhat lower than usual. The winter of 1906-7 gave us a total of 4,151, which fell in the summer of 1907 to 3,768; the following winter, 1907-8, there was a slight increase, 3,861 being registered; there was a further fall in this number during the summer of 1908 to 3,594, or 7 1/2 per cent. of the total number of students attending the courses. It would probably not be far wrong to attribute this falling off in the number of foreign students to the existing general economic depression, which must render a stay at a German University impossible to a number of young people. Of the number of foreign students above cited 3,148 were Europeans, and 446 from other parts of the Globe. The American with 252 students were at the head of the non-European nations. Asia sent 179, mostly Japanese; 11 came from Africa and four from Australia. The most numerous European contingent was supplied by Russia with 1,373 students. Actually and relatively, the greatest number of foreign students visited the University of Berlin; they numbered 869, or 13·3 per cent. of the total number of students. Munich took 556, Leipzig 504 and Heidelberg 237 foreign students.

L. ASCH.

PUBLIC BODIES AND ANARCHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a healthy sign of the times when an influential Association like the Bombay Presidency Association has, with commendable courage, stepped into the ranks with other public bodies and joined the present movement now on foot to condemn the cowardly attack made on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, and for this action Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President of the Association, deserves every credit. When it is considered that the Bombay Presidency Association sweeps into its fold the whole of the Western Presidency from far-off Sind to Dharwar in the extreme South, and from Dharwar to Guzerrat and Kathiawar in the North, to be its spokesmen, as it were, on this painful occasion, its existence and influence for good cannot be doubted and must be far-reaching. Well known public bodies such as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Trades Association, the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Bengal, and Public men, whose very names are household words in the Western and other Presidencies, combine together to condemn in no unmeasured terms Sedition and Anarchism, the result, in the end will not and cannot be one of discouragement. The people of the Western and Southern Presidencies, notwithstanding the existence of some who are behind the scenes breathing fire and brimstone against the authorities and all those who are on the side of law and order, have on the whole been staunch and true, and there is not the slightest doubt that the dangerous campaign started in Bengal to take innocent lives away will be exterminated in the long run by the Government, but the hearty co-operation of the leading public bodies and public men must be willingly given to strengthen the hands of Government whose responsibility to save and protect His Majesty's peaceful subjects is almost sacred. So Sir Pherozeshah has done well to appear in public as one of the leaders of the Western Presidency at the present crisis. Besides, many readers of the "Gazette" will welcome his weighty views forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath in connection with the forthcoming National Congress to be held in Madras this year, as he can speak from personal experience of the last Congress held at Surat in 1907. He and others of his standing, with position and self-respect at stake, are apparently determined not to be mixed up again with rowdyism.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

AN offer of £500 has been made to the rector and churchwardens of Framlingham Church, Suffolk, for a tilting helmet which hangs over the tomb of the Duke of Norfolk who was the hero of Flodden Field, but the present Duke has notified the authorities that it must not be removed.

THERE is a good story told of a German driving an English friend from Frankfort to Hamburg, when a motor car passed at a terrific pace, raising a cloud of dust, says the "Yorkshire Post." "Ah!" said the German, "there goes our Emperor." "How do you know?" inquired the Englishman. "Do you suppose anybody else could raise a dust like that?" was the reply.

FATE OF THE LICENSING BILL.

STRONG OPPOSITION IN THE LORDS.

Rejection to be Moved.

VIOLATING THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

A meeting of Unionist Peers, held this afternoon, resolved by a large majority to reject the Licensing Bill.

Lord Lansdowne will accordingly move the rejection to-morrow, on the ground that the measure fails materially to advance the cause of temperance, while it violates every principle of equity.

THE NANGKING MUTINY.

Refugees on a Gunboat.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Telegrams from Peking state that a portion of the Foreigners at Nangking have taken refuge on a British gunboat. A German gunboat is also there.

The Government declares that the mutiny is over and that there is no danger.

MOHMAND CAMPAIGN DECORATIONS.

Further Honours.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

To-night's "Gazette" includes Lieutenant Waterworth and Lieutenant Platt, on whom the Distinguished Service Order is conferred, for services during the Mohmand Campaign.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN THE CONGO.

Eight Thousand Entrapped.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Reuter wires from Mombasa that, owing to the Congo having practically ceased to administer Lado, European hunters have hemmed in eight thousand elephants and are shooting the males. They are reaping large profits.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Treaty Signed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Treaty providing for arbitration, in connection with the Casablanca incident, has been signed. Proceedings will be opened at the Hague in the spring.

Abdel Aziz has left Casablanca for Tangier.

AN IRISH RIOT.

Many Injured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

A fierce fight has taken place between a mob and police, who were escorting prisoners charged with agrarian outrages to Cashel.

Stones were thrown and shillelaghs and batons were freely used.

Five constables and many civilians were wounded.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Shah's Proclamation Withdrawn.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Shah has withdrawn his Proclamation against the Parliament.

This is doubtless the result of a joint vigorous protest which was lodged by Great Britain and Russia immediately the Proclamation was issued.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Negotiations Suspended.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Advices from Constantinople state that the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have been suspended on the question of signing the protocol. The Bulgarians desire that the final Act shall be signed, but the Porte declines, pending the European Conference.

The Bulgarian delegates are returning to Sofia.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The death is announced of Lord Glenesk.

[The death of Lord Glenesk removes a notable figure from the Press world. Son of Mr. Peter Borthwick, M.P. for Evesham, he has been one of the strongest supporters of the old Toryism, the policy still represented in the columns of the "Morning Post" of which he was proprietor. He contested Evesham, his father's old constituency, in 1880, the year he was created a K.B., and, later in 1885, was elected as Member for South Kensington, for which he sat for ten years. In 1887 he was created a Baronet and in 1895 was made 1st Baron Glenesk, taking his title from Glenesk in Midlothian. He was Vice-Grand Master and Trustee of the Primrose League and President of the Press Fund, of which he was a very liberal supporter. He leaves no heir, although he was twice married.]

ENGLAND'S SAFETY.

The Lords' Debate.

GERMAN COMMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The German Press is exercised regarding the adoption of Lord Roberts' motion by the House of Lords, one section strongly resenting it.

A semi-official statement, which has been published, says that there is no occasion for Germany to abandon her natural reserve, as this is a question of England's purely internal affairs.

Germany will continue to build up her army and navy in accordance with her own interests, regardless of other Powers.

LATER.

Low Roberts' speech has created a general sensation and has increased the bitterness of the Anti-British tone of the Austrian press.

The French papers concur in Lord Roberts views and argue that the remedy is conscription.

LINER ON FIRE.

Panic on Board.

MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The Papayanai line steamer "Sardinia" which was just leaving Malta for Egypt with 250 people on board, burst into flame when a mile outside the harbour.

The passengers and crew were seized with panic and jumped overboard. A strong wind interfered with the work of rescue and many perished.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Postponed to 1st Feb.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The "Times" states that America has agreed at the request of China to postpone the opening of the Opium Conference until 1st February.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Registration Question.

COMMERCIAL VIEW.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was passed with one dissentient, urging the Government not to be swayed by pressure, but to enforce the Registration Act.

Communications from the Madras and Bombay Chambers of Commerce were read, the former urging a compromise and the latter requesting information.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Departure from Caracas.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

President Castro has sailed from Caracas for Bordeaux. He will be operated on, immediately after his arrival, by a German specialist, for abscess of the kidneys.

THE KAISER.

Victim of a Cold.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Kaiser is confined to bed with a cold.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Financial Assistance Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 25.

The Senate of the Punjab University lately approached the Punjab Government with an application for financial assistance. It was requested that assistance might take the form of a grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum besides Rs. 21,500 already received from provincial revenues, and that the University might be granted in addition an endowment in the form of a grant of land in the Canal Colonies.

The Government's reply was that in the present state of the provincial finances the Lieutenant-Governor regretted his inability to make any grant for general purposes of the University. The letter went on to say that in view of the large increase in University fee receipts for 1906-7 His Honour did not think that need for additional financial assistance from Government had been clearly established. It was further stated that the proposal to give the University an endowment in the form of a grant of land was considered on a former occasion and negatived and that this method of assisting the University was thought to be unsuitable.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Improvement Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

Yesterday's improvement is well maintained. Baraboni, 33 1-2; Bengal Giridih, 24 1-4; Burrakur (ordinary), 34 1-4; Borea (ordinary), 25; Equitable (ordinary), 76; New Birbhum, 56 1-2; New Manbhum, 32; Raneegunge, 28-4; and Kosoonda and Nyadee, 62.

VICEREGAL MOVEMENTS.

Lord Minto Arrives at Calcutta

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The Viceroy arrived here this morning and drove direct to Government House.

The roads were lined by the police and some crowds assembled to witness the arrival, which was quite informal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

Lady Minto did not accompany the Viceroy to Calcutta, but left Lucknow with other members of the Viceregal party for Agra, on Tuesday morning last.

According to present arrangement, the Viceroy will reach Agra on the 28th, and the tour will then be resumed as originally arranged.

It appears to be uncertain whether the proposed new measures will require one or more sittings of the Legislative Council.

MR. CLOUGH'S MURDER.

Fuller Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 25.

Later information regarding the murder in the Lyallpur district shows that besides Mr. Clough and the orderly, Ahmed Khan, a camel sowar, whose name is Alam Sher, also murdered a third man, a colleague of his in the Camel Corps.

Mr. Clough was in camp with Mr. Montmorency, the Deputy Commissioner of Layallpur, a short distance from the headquarters station. Mr. Clough gave Alum Sher orders to buy a new camel to replace his old one. Alum Sher brought the camel on Saturday evening, and it was passed by Mr. Clough. Presently Mr. Clough asked the price. Alum Sher said "Rs. 120." Here the camel seller, standing by, laughed and said, "No, Sahib, he paid Rs. 110." And at the same time Ahmed Khan, Mr. Clough's orderly and another camel sowar, who were looking on, also laughed.

Alum Sher's duplicity was thereupon reproved by Mr. Clough in terms that may have been mortifying to a man of the priestly and probably fanatical caste. The merriment of Ahmed Khan and the other Sowar, who were of inferior caste, may further have enraged him. Presumably he brooded over these things and meditated revenge.

According to what came out later, Alum Sher went into Mr. Clough's tent in the night and hacked him to death with a purwar, or native spade. The deliberateness of the act may be conjectured from the fact that the man lit a lantern to see exactly how best to attack his victim. Next he went into Ahmed Khan's pal and killed him in a like manner, finally murdering with the instrument the other camel sowar.

The groans of Ahmed Khan aroused a native servant, who going in and finding Ahmed dead, hastened to awake Mr. Montmorency; at the same time the camp having been aroused, the murder of Mr. Clough was discovered.

Mr. Montmorency went immediately to the unfortunate young officer and managed to force some spirits down his throat, but they were of no avail. Mr. Clough breathed his last two minutes later.

Meanwhile Alum Sher was found with the spade still in his hand and the men in the camp surrounded him.

When Mr. Montmorency came up, Alum Sher cried out "Don't come here," brandishing the weapon. Then suddenly yelding, he said, "Nothing remains to do. I have killed my enemies, arrest me, and a full confession ended the scene. All three men were shown to have been murdered in their sleep.

THE DARBHANGAH ESTATE.

A Question of Succession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The hearing is proceeding in the Calcutta High Court, before the Chief Justice and Justices Harrington and Brett, of an appeal of Lalliteswar Singh, against the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher, dismissing his suit against the Maharajah of Darbhangah.

Mr. Evans Pugh appears for the plaintiff-appellant, and Mr. Garth, with Mr. Dunn, for the defendant.

The case is that the present Maharajah ceased to be joint in food, estate and worship, with the late Maharajah, before the death of the latter, and that succession should therefore go to the next of kin, which appellant claims to be.

THE LATE SIR B. IYENGAR.

Government's Tribute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 25.

The Madras Government yesterday, officially expressed regret at the death of Sir Vembakam Bashyam Iyengar and recording their appreciation of his high character, as well as the public services rendered by him in the course of a long, strenuous and distinguished career.

After enumerating the various high offices held by the deceased, the appreciation continues:—

"His public services and his high personal character have been recognised by Government on many occasions. His loss will be greatly felt both by Government and the people. The memory of his honourable life will long survive him, to furnish an inspiring example to his countrymen."

THE 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper was quoted at Calcutta yesterday at 94-1 and Bauk D. D. at 1s. 3 29/32d.

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND CEYLON.

Route for Indo-Ceylon Railway.

INSPECTION OF SITES AND PLANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 25.

The Governors of Madras and Ceylon are still inspecting the proposed route for the Indo-Ceylon Railway "in situ."

Yesterday the whole party crossed from Mandapam to Paumben in a steam launch, and examined the site proposed for the ship canal, the plans being explained by Mr. Lindsay, Acting Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway.

The party proceeded to Dhaniskodi and inspected the plans of the route proposed for the ferry service, thence to Manaar and discussed with the Railway officials the details of protective works, which may be necessary, including a central basin.

They next visited the famous temple and inspected the plans for its restoration.

The party then returned to Mandapam.

This morning the launch "Rameswaram" steamed down the southern coast of the island to Kundugal point, where Sir Henry McCallum, with Sir Allen Perry, bade farewell to Sir Arthur Lawley, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Priestley and the other Railway officials and went in a motor boat to inspect a large plot of land, which the Ceylon Government acquired on this coast, in view to the prospective development of the Indo-Ceylon connection, via Manaar, and the ship Canal scheme, to provide accommodation for coolies who will be detained there before embarking for Ceylon.

The Madras party went still farther south to Port Ampthill and inspected the harbour, with the help of plans and charts. The cruise in the gulf was exceedingly interesting and occupied nearly three hours.

The "Ceylon" left with the Ceylon party about 10-30 a.m. and the steam launch "Rameswaram" returned to Mandapam.

This afternoon His Excellency had a consultation with the Railway officials regarding various proposals on the subject of the Indo-Ceylon connection and other connected matters.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Trivandrum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 25.

Lord Kitchener yesterday proceeded from Quilon to Trivandrum, a drive of five hours.

His Excellency's arrival was private, but a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Nair Brigade Barracks.

RAID NEAR SHABKADAR.

Report Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

The "Pioneer" says that, in spite of detailed accounts that have appeared in more than one quarter of a raid near Shabkadr on the 19th and 20th instant, that occurrence turns out to be purely imaginary.

The rumour seems to have sprung up entirely out of troop movements which frequently take place along the border at short notice by way of precaution, and which, as their meaning is necessarily not proclaimed from housetops, are apt to be magnified into important military operations.

The story was much assisted by the recall of some troops, out on training, to headquarters, but this, as it turns out, was a mere coincidence, and had no connection with the supposed raid of Mohmands, or any other happening on the frontier.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

Proposed Corps of Scotsmen.

PROPOSAL NEGATIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

A letter from the Government of India has been published, declining to sanction a proposal made by the Honorary Secretary, Scotts' Committee, Calcutta, for the formation of a Corps of Volunteers, to be composed exclusively of Scotsmen, but hoping that the proposed members will join one of the existing units.

The "Englishman" describes this official attitude as extraordinary.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 25.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—"Her Excellency passed a comfortable night. Her strength is fairly well maintained."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Thursday, November 26.

The following appointment is made:—109th Infantry, Lieutenant C. A. Johnstone-Smith, to be Quarter-Master, dated 1st November, 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

Major H. T. Kays becomes Commandant, 1st Highland Light Infantry, at Dinapore, vice Colonel Serose Dickins, vacating.

THE loss caused by the recent destructive fire at the Paris central telephone office is estimated, says Dalziel, at £340,000.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Bomb Thrown at a Train.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The Railway authorities reported, at about 7 o'clock last night, that an explosion took place on the Eastern Bengal State Railway against a carriage of No. 57 Up Passenger train, about half a mile out of Agarpara station.

No damage occurred to the train and no passenger was injured.

A private account states that the fragments picked up were composed of a cocoanut shell, wrapped in jute, also that several bullets of the size of marbles, also some spikes, were found on the line.

The only European in the train was Mr. Hume, the Crown Prosecutor.

TRIAL OF ANARCHISTS.

Special Tribunal.

SELECTION OF MR. JUSTICE MUKERJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The "Sandhya" states that Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukerji will be one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, selected to form the Special Bench for Anarchist cases.

THE ATTEMPT ON SIR A. FRASER.

Chowdhury Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

Jotendranath Roy Chowdhury to-day pleaded "guilty" of the attempt on Sir Andrew Fraser, and was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Case against Students at Burdwan.

The case against the students, arrested at Burdwan in connection with Sir Andrew Fraser's recently proposed visit to that station will be tried on Friday next.

SERIOUS RAILWAY SMASH.

8 Killed and 6 Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

News has just been received of a serious accident to a construction train on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, over a week ago.

While passing through Kapram station, for some unexplained reason a portion of the train took the Loop and the remainder the straight line, with the result that there was a smash, in which eight people were killed and six injured. No further information is available.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The casualty list in the accident of the 15th instant at Kapran Station, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is reported by the Engineer-in-Chief to have included eight killed and six injured. The cause of the accident was the leading wagon taking the loop whilst the rest of the train took the main lime.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Weir at Sukkur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The recent visit of the Inspector-General of Irrigation in India and the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller to Sind, is understood to have been in connection with the gigantic scheme for constructing a weir at or near Sukkur, to enable the inundation canals in that province to be made perennial, which would do for Sind very much what the Assouan Dam has done for Egypt.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

A Daring Attempt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, NOVEMBER 25.

A daring attempt was made by eight convicts in the Yerrowda Central Prison to break out of the Jail last evening. Seizing the opportunity offered by the early hour at which darkness now sets in they planned to break away in the hope that their movements might not be discovered. At closing hour the men seized a ladder, which was apparently kept handy, scaled the wall and got away.

An alarm was raised on Mr. Roberts, the Jailor, turned out the armed guard and gave chase. On sighting the prisoners he called on them to surrender and on the men paying no heed he gave the guard the order to fire. Four of the eight runaways were then wounded, one of them mortally so that he died in a few minutes. The other four got clear away and are now being hunted for.

A TORPEDO of a new type, known as a torpedo automobile, and costing £480, has been lost by the French cruiser "Gueydon," of the Northern Squadron, while practising off Brest.

The death is announced, at Penkridge (Staffs), of Sir Lovelace Stamer, third baronet, formerly Bishop Suffragan of Shrewsbury. He was born at York in 1829, educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and ordained in 1853. His successar in the baronetcy is his son, Major Lovelce Stamer, born in 1859.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Parting of Ways

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is indeed deplorable that the sincere efforts of the true lovers of Congress to effect a compromise between the two parties have proved futile. The public Press has, with the exception of one or two papers in Bombay and Madras, evidently subsidised by one party or the other, been unsparing in its advocacy for a United Congress. But the head of the Conventionalist party, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, makes it a settled fact that "each set of distinct convictions should have their separate Congress." Faint hopes of reconciliation might be entertained in some quarters from the ingenuous working of a circular letter from the Secretaries of the Madras Reception Committee, wherein it is stated.

"Differences there are and must be among Congressmen which are a sign of healthy vitality of the movement. . . . We are not oblivious of the fact that there is a section of our countrymen who stand aloof under a misconception of the only proper course open to the people of this country for the redress of their grievances and the amelioration of their moral and material condition. It is not true that the Congress of the future will be different from the Congress of the past in any essential respect. Nothing more has been done by the Convention than to reduce to a definite written rule what was all along the unwritten understanding about the basal principle of the Congress.

"Commencing with the address delivered by the late Mr. W. Bonnerjee, as President of the first Indian National Congress, held at Bombay in December, 1885, and ending with the undelivered address of the Honourable Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, as President of the Surat Congress—and we believe no speech, or a resolution of the Congress in the whole intervening period can be cited to disprove this contention—the aim of the Congress has been to obtain constitutional and administrative reforms which would have the effect of elevating the political status and improving the material condition of the people under the British Government, and the only methods employed or recognised by it have been those sanctioned by the law and constitution of the land. The aims and methods of the Congress will in future be entirely and absolutely the same, and no single individual who had a right to be in the Congress till December, 1907, need keep himself out of the reconstituted Congress."

Thus, the declared view of the Madras Reception Committee is to conduct the Congress on old lines. The Bengali therefore hopes to succeed in pushing through the four resolutions of the Calcutta Congress by mustering a strong contingent of Bengal delegates. But Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is plain enough in his interrogations: "What is the object in demanding that the four Calcutta Resolutions must be adopted? Why is anybody to be bound to do so, if his conscientous convictions are not in favour of any part of them?" The voice of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is the voice of the whole body of Bombay Conventionalists and will have the full support of a major portion, if not the whole, of the Madras Reception Committee. The Conventionalists from the Central Provinces and the United Provinces would lend their support and there is no knowing about the Punjab's attitude. The Madras Reception Committee has plainly laid out the skeleton of the programme of the ensuing Congress in the following words:

"We would emphasise the peculiar importance of the coming Congress in view of the public events of this year and the last. It would be remembered that the Congress will be held after an interval of two years and that the Indian Reform Party has not had the opportunity of making a collective pronouncement on our national problems since December 1906. Since then there have been various occasions for the formulation of the country's views upon the measures of Government and for criticism of the Executive and Legislative action of the authorities. The impreonment of British Indian citizens without trial under cover of a practically obsolete regulation, the imposition of restricitons on the holding of public meetings, the passing of a perilously vague Press Act (restricted though its scope is), the highly indefinite character of the sedition law as demonstrated in several recent trials, the executive or departmental orders prohibiting teachers and managers of private institutions from taking their their rightful part in political discussions, the recent enhancement of Indian Military expenditure, the scope and character of the labours of the Decentralisation Commission, free primary education promised but delayed, the question of the separation of Judicial from Executive function probably hanging fire, the state of sanitation responsible for high mortality, the partition of Bengal which has created a sore which sympathetic statemanship might have healed, and last but not least, the momentous question of the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Colonies of Great Britain, from a record of events which loudly call for a vigorus expression of the views of all India's representative gathering, so that the Government of India and the great British nation might be persuaded to take a more decided attitude in vindication of British Indian rights.

There is again the great question of constitutional reform upon which a pronouncement is expected from the Secretary of State sufficiently early to enable the coming Congress to deliberate and advise on the various proposals made. It is believed that the necessary legislation will be carried through Parliament early next Session, so that the "only" opportunity the Indian Reform Party will have of examining them is the next Congress."

This shows that three of the four Calcutta Resolutions, viz.,—Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education, have no place in the programme. It might be remembered that it is from the four resolutions alone the split in the Congress camp has arisen. It is in order to avoid these resolutions that a certain section of the Congressmen went into Convention. What then is the advantage in attempting to press these resolutions in the Conventionalists Congress and thus rake up the old quarrels?

The honest Conventionalist aims at the formation of the country's views upon the measures of Government and the criticism of the Executive and Legislative action of the authorities." The honest non-Convetionalist aims at the formation of the country's views upon the principles of self-help and self-reliance embodied in the four resolusions of the Calcutta Congress. If the aspirations of these two parties are respectively limited to the above aims, there cannot be much difficulty in infusion of the two sections into one composite whole. Elements of personal considerations stepped in and are rendering the prospects of reunion more remote. Time might weed out these elements from the Indian Society. Till then "let each consistent body of views and principles have," as advised by Sir Pherozeshah, "its own Congress in an honest and straightforward way and let God i. e., truth and wisdom, judge between them." Let every true lover of the Congress and genuine patriot working unselfishly in the country's cause, be he a Conventionalist or a non-Conventionalist, bear in mind the following lines: Partisanship and patriotism are two different things.

A nation is saved by its ideals, but ruined by its idols.

The nation cannot count on the man on whom his party can always count.

Individual righteousness is the best means of promoting public prosperity.

For his country's sake every patriot should seek to become the best man possible.

There is no class or party in the land that is all good, and no one class or party that is all bad.

A nation's greatness is not measured by its miles or by its millions, but by the moral might of its men."

K. VENKATARAMANA RAO, B.A.

RIOTOUS OUTBREAK IN HONGKONG.

Chinese Stores Looted and Wrecked.

GRAVE SITUATION.

Events march swiftly to a climax in connection with the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, a boycott which originated over what was considered the high-handed action of Japan in the "Tatsu Maru" affair. It is needless to record the facts of that regrettable episode, which estranged the commercial relations of China and Japan, particularly in the Southern provinces of the Middle Kingdom. Canton was the head centre of the boycott movement. Merchants organised themselves into a close corporation to prove that if the Chinese Government was willing to accede to the premptory demands of Japan for compensation for what was alleged to be merely a pardonable mistake committed in an excess of duty, the people refused to submit to a national humiliation, and were determined to make the Japanese realise the enormity of their action in bringing China to the stool of abasement. The boycott of Japanese goods was proclaimed; not blatantly or ostentatiously or in such a fashion that the Government could take steps to suppress its virulence, but, nevertheless, in a persistent, resolute and imperative form which was far more effectual than any authoritative mandate could have achieved. This organisation of Chinese guilds and merchants, known as the Self-Protection Society, laid their injunctions on all traders that under no pretence whatever should Japanese goods of any description, no matter how necessary they might be, be bought, sold or exchanged. Everybody who knows anything about China, knows perfectly well the immense and all-compelling power wielded by the mercantile organisations of the commercial world, and the strict allegiance they claim and receive from those who are in business. Even the wealthiest firms dare not thwart the arbitrary and despotic decrees of this modern Council of Ten, and in Canton, the headquarter of the body, the orders of the autocratic body were made absolute against the sale of the Japanese goods. Merchants who dared to exhibit the faintest shadow of defiance to the behests of the Council were penalised in fines which ran into thousands of dollars. Our Canton correspondent has reported numberless cases where firms of standing and repute have had to pay handsomely for their temerity in dealing in Japanese goods since the boycott was established.

Of course this action on the part of the indignant commercial community whose 'amour propre' had been offended by the weak-kneed attitude of a subservient Government could not fail to attract the attention of the Viceroy of the two Kwang and of the Imperial Government at Peking. But what could they do? The traders committed no overt act of hostility against the Japanese. They simply exercised their right of refusing to handle on any consideration whatever the goods sent from Japan for disposal in Chinese markets. The Imperial authorities threatened, cajoled and entreated the Self-Protection Society to desist, but without avail. There was nobody to convict of any crime against good government or against law and order. The people, with a unanimity unusual and portinteous, followed the guidance of their self-appointed dictators and ignored the decrees and edicts and proclamations of the official rulers, and the boycott continued. So wonderfully had the movement been engineered that for their own sake the merchants had to post placards on their premises stating that no Japanese goods would be sold on any pretence and that there was not an article of Japanese production in stock. All this led to what was practically a complete cessation in the sale of Japanese goods and not a loophole was left through which the Government could interfere.

For the last few months comparatively little has been heard of the boycott at Canton. Now and again veiled references to the action of the Self-Protection Society against a "certain nation"—or such other euphemism as seemed proper—were made by the vernacular papers. But there was nothing that the Government could hang a cat on. The general belief was that the movement was gradually dying a natural death. The Japanese press reiterated the fact that the boycott was a thing of the past, that the animosity of the Cantonese was rapidly evaporating, that Japanese goods were again being received into favour, that all the signs were propitious for a renewal of the old trade relations and that the "Tatsu Maru" affair was a thing forgotten—obliterated. The very fact that Japanese firms had contributed towards the relief of the sufferers by the West River floods and that their donations had been accepted was taken as proof positive that the Chinese in the South had become reconciled to the situation and were no longer actively antagonistic. How fallacious was that idea was amply demonstrated to-day.

So far what we have referred to is a matter of ancient history. What we now wish to emphasise is this, that Hongkong was only regarded as a latent participant in the boycott. While it is perfectly true that Chinese firms in Hongkong quietly informed their customers that they had given up their Japanese trade, there was no open exhibition of adherence to the boycott, although everybody knew that Japanese goods were tabooed by the majority. Still a number of Chinese firms continued to transact business with the Japanese, and did so without concealing their action. Certainly the Chinese [illegible] by Japanese vessels fell to a minimum, and even the emigrants to America and Australia refused to take passage by the steamer flying the flag of Dai Nippon. But, otherwise, to all intents and purposes the commercial dealings of Chinese business houses in Hongkong were not affected by the fulminations of the Self-Protection Society in Canton. They might style themselves dealers in Japanese ware just as they pleased. There was none apparently to say them yea or nay. The surface of trade was unruffled and the Government of the Colony had no occasion to take measures one way or the other to prevent the susceptibilities of a friendly Power and an ally being offended. By all appearances there was absolutely nothing to indicate that a deep-seated conspiracy existed in the Colony to punish those traders who persisted in selling Japanese products.

Among these Chinese general traders who declined to bow their necks to the imperative commands of the Self-Protection Society of Canton that Japanese goods should be ostracised, there was a suspicion that the agents of the Cantonese guilds were not exactly as inert and complaisant as they seemed. One day last week several prominent firms which still followed their original role of purchasing marine delicacies from Japan were startled out of their wits. They received anonymous letters from the Dare-Death Society, explicitly saying that unless they immediately flung their Japanese goods into the street their warehouses would be torn down, their belongings looted and their persons disfigured. What made this warning all the more ominous was the news that three Chinese dealers in Canton had been summarily haled before a secret tribunal and, as a punishment for their alleged misdeeds, their cars had been lopped off. In the plainest language the Dare-Death Society, or as some translate it the Dare-to-Dies, told the recalcitrant merchants that their property and their lives were not worth a pin's price

if they remained obstinate. As we have said, the letters were unsigned, but there was no mistaking their meaning, and none of the recipients doubted their authenticity. The ferocity and anger of the writers were known with that peculiar and particular facility which has been attained by the leaders of Chinese secret societies. No ambiguity could be read into these threats; it was either drop the Japanese trade or suffer the consequences. That was in the middle of last week. Before the week was over the City Police were in possession of the letters and had full knowledge of what the Dare-Death Society intended to do. Alarmed and excited the recipients wailed their woes to the authorities, but nothing could be done to say the course of events.

What the police did discover, too late perhaps, was that the Dare-Death Society was an off-shoot of the Self-Protection Society at Canton, and that its head-quarters were located at Kwai Wa Lane, an insignificent alley off Jervois Street in the Western District. While there was no doubt that many of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong were staunch to the orders of the Canton organisation, it was clear that they deprecated resort to violence. But the inflammatory minds which directed the boycott from Canton were hot and furious against the miserable "blacklegs" who would not give their whole-hearted adhesion to the boycott. What the average European may think of those Chinese emissaries who sought to coerce their fellow countrymen into their ways is not for us to imagine. The fact remains that certain merchants in Hongkong had been denounced to the boycott leaders in Canton. Their shops were marked and proclaimed. No detail was evidently omitted in the scheme which had for its object the ruin of these unfortunate traders who had failed to obey the unwritten law. That the plan to loot the prescribed premises had its origin in Canton seems to be undeniable.

From all that we can gather, a band of hired ruffians was sent to Hongkong to accomplish the fell purpose of the boycotters. They became members of the Dare-Death Society. The name is expressive of the callous determination with which these blinded patriots set forth to perform their nefarious work. They believed themselves to be acting in the best interests of their country, avenging the slight that had been put upon them by Japan. If the Imperial Government was prepared to lose "face," the merchants and guilds of Canton were not, and they were resolved that their compatriots in Hongkong should be no less independent. As to the consequences they gave not a thought.

Early yesterday morning unofficial news was received at the police station in the Western Districts, that trouble was impending. No surprise was felt by those whose duty it is to keep their finger the pulse of the multitude. Every available constable was ordered to be prepared for immediate duty and their services were not long kept in reserve. By ten o'clock in the forenoon a mob estimated at 3,000 and gathered in Ko Shin Street, a narrow thoroughfare given over to godowns mostly, running at the rear of the Ko Shing Theatre. A rush was made for several shops which were reported to deal in Japanese products. Two men leaders apparently, led the rabble and shouted something to the effect—"Here's Japanese goods." The crowd overwhelmed the storekeepers, beat them with bamboo poles, flung them into the throng, tore down the partitions as if they were matchwood, and swept the contents of the shops into the street. The thoroughfare was a mass of moving humanity which had lost its senses and was full bent for destruction. The stores were gutted in less time than it takes to pen these lines. Not a rag was left in the place; not a joist could be depended on. The hangers-on, worse than those who incited the attack, looted to their heart's content. Then came the police on the scene, armed only with batons, and charged the frenzied mob, which, having tasted blood, sought satiety. The small force seemed like a raindrop in a river, but repeated charges had the effect of scattering the rioters. Urgent messages were sent to the Central Station and reinforcements were hurriedly sent at the double to the point where the disturbance was at the thickest. Matters looked ugly for a time, and it seemed as if the newcomers would have to use something more than their truncheons, but the crowd quailed and fled in all directions and for the time being there was peace. How many were hurt in the stern advance of the police it is impossible to say. The wounded were carried away by their friends and accomplices, and not a single case was reported at the hospital, but it cannot be doubted that many received serious injuries in the fight, although they preferred to carry away these trophies of their vainglorious valour, and hide them in obscurity. All the chief officials connected with the police force were on the scene and several were injured.

Numerous fights were waged in various parts of the city, from the Fire Brigade station down as far as Shek-tong-tsui. In the melee, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. King, was struck on the head by some missile, and bears a rather nasty ear. A heavy bamboo pole was heaved at Captain Superintendent Badeley, but missed him by inches. Constable Perkins was jammed in a bunch of fighting maniacs, and placed in such a tight corner that he had to draw his revolver and fire in the air as a warning of his intentions. Whether anybody was hurt is a matter of speculation, but as no casualty is reported it is hoped that the bullet sped away harmlessly. Over forty arrests were made in the Central District and about 65 at West Point. The prisoners were lodged at No. 7 Police Station and so serious was the aspect of affairs that the temporary gaol had to be guarded by Indian constables armed with repeating rifles. When the prisoners came to be removed to the Magistracy this morning they were marched under an arm guard by the out-of-the-way route of Gaine Road.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

"China has been subdued!" In the one sentence the 'raison d'etre' of the exhibition of Chinese mob violence is explained. The immediate cause of the present outbreak will never be truthfully known, but of the numerous theories which are being discussed in Chinese circles in a position to know, the favourite explanations are alleged to have had their origin in Japan. The first is that some time last week several letters were received in Hongkong by the Chinese having tradal connection with the leading open ports in Japan reporting the existence of an alleged rumour that the Japanese were sanguinely anticipating the cessation of the Chinese boycott against Japan—its shipping and trade—in South China on the first day of the tenth Chinese moon (25th October). The letters of advice added that the Japanese regarded the termination of the boycott as a distinct moral triumph over the Chinese by their insular neighbours. In consequence it was alleged the Japanese had contemplation the holding of a monster procession in celebration of the event. A feature of the procession it was said would be the display of ten thousand Japanese lanterns which were in course of manufacture on which would be inscribed the Chinese characters reading "Hak Fuk Chung Kwok," which rendered into English means "China has been subdued!" That such a hostile demonstration would never have been permitted by the authorities in Japan—a nation which is at perfect amity with China at the moment—no educated mind could doubt. Indeed among the better class Chinese the very idea of such an ill-conceived demonstration was ridiculed as being altogether impermissible in Japan. Yet, it was a clever conception on the part of evil disposed busy bodies who evidently had a current appreciation of the inflammatory nature of a Chinese mob whose mind was not slow to seize at the fuel which had set the dormant cinders into the violent conflagration detailed in the foregoing columns above.

THE SECOND THEORY!

The second theory also emanates from the country against whose people the mass of the inhabitants in Kwangtung cannot yet bring themselves to forget the humiliation resulting from the "Tatsu Maru" incident. It is to the effect that at a recent night procession in Japan the delineations of the martial products and fish carried on that occasion were minus their tails in insinuation, so it is alleged by the Chinese agents of the boycott agitation in Japan, of the Chinese position in relation to the movement. A fish without its tail was likened to a boat without its rudder. When applied to the boycott, the simile was intended to imply that the whole mass of the Chinese who are against the Japanese were like a rudderless craft cast adrift on the ocean wave and incapable of being directed to any definite goal.

How far-fetched the simile, if one existed at all, is apparent to even the most ordinary intelligence, when it came to be deducted by the untutored minds of the lower orders of the Chinese it was not to be wondered at that the most extraordinary interpretation has been imported into it with the result chronicled above.—"Hongkong Telegraph" (Nov. 7.)

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

THE hired Transport "Rohilla," Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Southampton, which port she left on the 4th November and called at Plymouth, Malta, Port Said, and Suez. She brought the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, from Malta and drafts from Home, consisting of 67 officers, 30 ladies and 5 children, 9 warrent officers, 20 women, and 21 children, 1,283 non-commissioned officers and men, 77 women and 65 children. The troops were disembarked at the Sassoon Dock yesterday afternoon. The Worcestershire Regiment was despatched to Bareilly in two special troop trains and the drafts to Calcutta, &c. were despatched in the third special troop train.

The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Maj J B Aldridge, D S O, R H A
Lieut G H R and Mrs Blount, R H A
Lieut L T Raikes R F A
Capt A V G H and Mrs Rickard R Munsters
Maj D D and Mrs Shanahan, R A M C
Maj R J and Mrs Blackburn, R A M C
Mr and Mrs Swaky and 2 children, R A M C
Capt L V Thurston, R A M C
Capt G M Goldsmith, R A M C
Capt B F and Mrs Wingate and child R A M C
Lieut J L and Mrs Wood R A M C
Mrs and 2 Misses Slogett
2nd Lt R N Rashleigh R F A
2nd Lt C K Daley, R G A
Lieut C F B, Winterscale 2nd Shrops
Maj R N and Mrs Knatchbull, D S O and child
2nd Lt Cesters
Capt C O and Mrs Ibbetson, 1 Lancs Fus
Capt A D H and Mrs Ray, 4th Worcesters
Lieut S H Kitching, 4th Worcesters
Lieut E M Simpson, 4th Worcesters
Revd G H Seeley, C of E Chaplain
Revd H L Kelly, R C
Lt-Col E R E Butler, A V Corps
2nd-Lt J W A Craig 1st Cheshire
Capt J W and Mrs Jeffreys
Maj C B and Mrs Andrews, 1st H L I
Capt A P Reynolds, 12th Lancers
2nd-Lt A G Armstrong, Unattached List
2nd-Lt G C Gray, Unattached List
2nd-Lt D Hobart, Unattached List
2nd-Lt A D D Carter, Unattached List
2nd-Lt H F Spreckley, Unattached List
2nd-Lt A M Davies, Unattached List
2nd-Lt E P Watts, Unattached List
2nd-Lt H G F Forbes, Unattached List
2nd-Lt Barnbridge, Unattached List
2nd-Lt C O Harvey, Unattached List
2nd-Lt E P Yeates, Unattached List
2nd-Lt A H Oliver, Unattached List
2nd-Lt M E M Mead, Unattached List
2nd-Lt E Masters, Unattached List
2nd-Lt E D T Metcalfe, Unattached List
2nd-Lt R A Reilly, Unattached List
Lady Supt E A Wildman, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister A J Marshall, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Bi Strongbill, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister F M Cockraft, Q A M N S I
Maj G P Campbell, R E
Capt H E C and Mrs Cowie, 2 children and sister, R E
Capt A Gardner, R E
Capt W K and Mrs Russell, R E
C M E, Mr and Mrs G J Smith and Miss Smith, Dum Dum Factory
Lieut J W Barnett, I M S
Mrs S H West, I M S
Mrs W W Marshall, child and sister, 63rd P L I
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson, R I M
Nursing Sister M O Lindsay, Q A M N S I

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

4TH BATTN. WORCESTER REGT.

Bt-Col G W Lewis
Maj C Norbury
Maj C H Seten
Capt H A Lang
Capt E W Moss, D S O
Capt H R Elliott
Capt J O and Mrs Nelson
Capt H St J Jefferies
Capt W Barker
Capt P Hamilton
Lieut N K Street
Lieut C S Leiston
Lieut P P Hull
2nd-Lt A Norchey
2nd-Lt E C R Hudson
2nd-Lt T H O Crawley
Lieut G C Deans
Lieut F Qr.-Mr H J and Mrs Parker

ANOTHER EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Justice" in yesterday's issue of your paper has voiced a long-standing grievance of the Headmasters and pupils of the local schools. The appointment of Mr. Curseiji, the Manager of the Alexandra Girls School, as an examiner at the Matriculation Examination, has called forth silent but angry protests of the heads of the local schools. The proprietors and conductors of some of the private high schools of Bombay who are men of vast scholarship and erudition have been showing very good sense and judgment for years past by being so self-denying as never to apply to the University for appointment as examiners at the Matriculation Examination. It is the duty of Mr. C. M. Cursetji to be equally self-denying. I cannot understand why an exception should be made in his case. It is very unfair upon the managers of other schools. If no objection is seen in appointing the manager of the Alexandra Girls' School at an English examiner at the Matric, one fails to see why the managers and proprietors of other schools should not be appointed examiners in different subjects at the same Examination. Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, Joint-Principal of the New High School, the most successful educational institution in Bombay, may justly claim the right of being appointed an examiner. But he is too sensible to apply for any such post and if Mr. C. M. Cursetji could not show the same good sense and discretion the University ought to reject his application for appointment as examiner. Yours &c.

FAIR-PLAY.

PASSAGES HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sometime ago, I believe, the question of passage rates to London was under discussion in your paper, and some one very kindly promised to solve the difficulty by negotiating with a steamship company for cheap passages to England. Nothing further has been heard on the subject and the ten per cent. surtax still continues a heavy burden. I was quite interested in the speech made by the Company's agent at the dinner on Board the "Salsette," and I was still more interested in the criticism on that speech which appeared in your columns written by a passenger who came in that boat. Nothing further has been heard on that subject also!

What I should very much like to know is whether this surtax is going to become an everlasting burden to those unfortunates who have no alternative but to pay it, or whether there is a posibility of it being taken off and clapped on the freight rates, or abolished altogether. Can any one of your readers also explain the cause of the rise in the second class return ticket rates of the Austrian Lloyd's from Rs. 488 in 1905-6 to Rs. 600 in 1907-8 with an additional Rs. 60 for surtax? the difference in rates due to any special cause, and what can that cause be, one would like to know. It would also be interesting to learn whether there is any likelihood of a cheap passage system being introduced within the next decade. Some concession would certainly be a boon, but I fancy it is no use asking for the moon.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Straits Commission's Report.

In the Singapore Legislative Council on the 28th ult., Mr. E. C. Ellis asked:—

1. When did the Government first receive the report of the Opium Commission?

2. Has the same been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, if so, when?

3. For what reasons have the Government decided not to publish such report and the evidence on which it is founded immediately they are printed, thus depriving the public of an equal opportunity of studying their contents?

4. Will the Government reconsider their decision in a matter so vital to the interests of the Colony and allow access to such documents as soon as printed and give instructions for the printing being carried out and completed without delay?

5. If either the report or the evidence is completely printed, will the Government allow access to such one of them as is printed?

Captain Young replied as follows:—

1. An advance but incomplete copy of the report of the Opium Commission was received on the 21st September, 1908.

2. The Government do not consider it advisable to forward an incomplete report to the Secretary of State.

3. and 5. The Government are of opinion that it is not desirable to make public the report until it has reached the Secretary of State, and this view has been endorsed by the Secretary of State, who was telegraphed to on the subject after notice of these questions was received.

3. When the report is forwarded to the Secretary of State he will be requested to telegraph his sanction to its publication in the Colony and Federated Malay States. The delay in the printing is partly due to the Printing Office not being adequately equipped to carry out a work of this magnitude in addition to keeping up the ordinary work required for the Colony; also certain evidence taken in December last, at Penang, was not received by the Commission from the shorthand reporter until August, and then in an incomplete form. The Superintendent of the Printing Office states that he considers that by the 5th November the evidence and appendices will be ready for despatch,

NEW ANTI-OPIUM REGULATIONS.

Writing on the subject of the new regulations, the "Straits Times" says in a leader:—If the reform of China in the matter of opium smoking can be accomplished by means of ink and paper, it is already within sight. A recent issue of "Chinese Opinion" contains the text of new regulations designed to govern the sale and consumption of opium, and it may be said at once that they appear to be as drastic as the most rampant members of the anti-opium society could desire. They are so drastic, in fact, that they strike one as being designed rather as an answer to China's critics than as a determination of the Government which is to be literally carried out. For the regulations require every opium smoker to obtain a license permitting him to purchase the drug. It will set forth the quantity which the lincensee is allowed to purchase, and each time a purchase is made the date and quantity are to be inserted. At the end of twelve months a decrease of one-eighth must be shown in the amount consumed, and, as it appears that this a progressive obligation, the smoker may be described as under a term of notice to cure himself of the habit. If a smoker visit Peking he must take out a special license there, and if he is detected in any breach of the rules, sundry pains and penalties are to result. As for the dealers in opium, they are to be handled in still more arbitrary fashion. A shop that does other business shall not sell opium at the same time, and such shops must cease selling opium in three months. No new opium sellers are to be permitted and those who now sell shall not change their names, ownership or address.

Here we seem to detect the unmistakable evidence of farce. Granting that the Chinese are a wonderful people, and that they are not to be measured rigidly by Western standards, does it seem possible that any man who sells other things than opium will trade in opium alone when he knows that each year his sales will be less by one-eighth than the previous year, until they finally disappear? A trader who is just making a decent living would find it less decent in a year, indecent in two or three, and extinct in four or five. Under such conditions he would have no option but to defy the rule against changing his address, for his coffin would have to receive whatever fragments of skin and bone a slow process of starvation might have left. Even the lot of hotel-keepers will not be particularly happy, for "they are responsible that their guests do not smoke without first obtaining a license." We quoted the other day a letter in which Mr. Egerton Eastwick pictured a district officer gazing round on the abundant poppy fields while filling up, as he knew the Government wished him to fill up, a declaration that there was no poppy cultivation in the area under his care. There is likely to be a good deal of that sort of thing under the regulations now issued. Even if the Government be in earnest, the task undertaken would be too severe. It puts a merciless power of extortion into the hands of officials, and it places a premium upon smuggling and every other form of evasion. We know that when the duty on morphia was increased from 5 per cent to 200 per cent "ad valorem" the quantity imported fell to a few ounces, and yet the consumption increased. It has been said, very truly, that people can neither be made moral nor sober by act of Parliament, and the observation may be extended to Chinese decrees. Besides which, it is open to question whether opium-smoking is not the least harmful of all the forms of indulgence to which people are in the habit of resorting. Assuredly we have no doubt that it is a safer thing than alcohol for all the peoples of the East.

Nevertheless, China seems to have one imitator. We have just seen a copy of the draft of "an Ordinance to Amend the Law with regard to the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Opium" in the Crown Colony of Ceylon. Why that colony should be in such haste to rush in where the angels who watch over the interests of Hongkong and Singapore fear to tread, or at any rate decline to tread for the present, is a matter about which we do not profess to be fully or adequately informed. But the terms of the law which is put forward as a substitute for that now in force are very like a copy of the Chinese decree. The Government of the Colony is to be the sole importer of opium; it is to issue licenses to opium smokers; they are to receive a fixed quantity and no more; that quantity, as in China, is to be gradually reduced. Of course there appears to be a greater desire to save existing interests in Ceylon than in China, for the traders do not get the same short shrift, and no class is required, so far as we can see, to confine itself to one trade with the prospect of finding that it is the road to ruin in a few years. The conditions in Ceylon are different from those in Hongkong and Singapore, there being, for one thing, a much smaller population of Chinese. If the Governor of the Colony is acting under strict orders from Home, all we can do is to express our sympathy with his position, but we shall continue to hope that the Governors of Colonies farther East will firmly resist being hustled into a course of action which might prove disastrous both in a financial and a moral sense. At least the Imperial Government, with which the supreme authority rests, should be forced to hear the views of people on the spot who have an intimate knowledge of the opium question in all its numerous aspects.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Some of its Terms.

The recent loan contract, made between the Board of Posts and Communications and the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China contains the following provisions:—

1. The amount of the loan will be five millions sterling, 80 per cent. of which will be for the purpose of redeeming the railway loans and 20 per cent. for commercial and industrial expansion.

2. The loan is redeemable in thirty years. From and after the 11th year, China is to repay the loan in 20 equal instalments of £250,000 every year. Between the 16th and the 23rd year, China will have the option of repaying more than one instalment, on the payment of an additional commission of 2 1/2 per cent., that is to say for every £ 100, the borrower has to pay £ 101-10-0. After the 24th year, the bonds are redeemable at their face value with no additional charges.

3. Between the 1st and the 15th year the interest will be 5 per cent; after the 16th year it will be 4 1/2 per cent. payable half yearly so long as the bonds are in the hands of the lenders.

4. The interest is payable on their due dates from the Board to the Shanghai branches of the two banks in question, to be calculated according to the dates of each bond scrip, and the interest is also to be paid according to gold basis. Six months prior to the due date of the payment of interest or of the annual instalment, the Board has the option of settling the exchange forward with the lending banks. In case the Board has funds in Europe, the same can also be appropriated for the above purposes, the banks in that case will only charge a fee of £ 2 on every £ 1,000 for their trouble.

5. The principal and the interest of the loan are secured by the profits and revenues of the enterprises under the control of the Board of Posts and Communications, and should there be any deficit the latter Board shall provide for it.

6. The bond scrip are to bear the official stamps of the Chinese Ministers at Paris and London. Should the bond scrips be lost, stolen, or burnt by fire, such loss should be reported, and the same advertised in the newspapers. If they are not forthcoming within a certain period of time, the Chinese Ministers at London and Paris shall have the authority to issue new scrip without referring to the Chinese Government, provided sufficient security is given that the scrips are really lost, or stolen.

The loan is secured by the Chinese Government. The securities are the house tax, wine tax, pawnshop tax and document tax revenue in Chekiang Tls. 400,000; salt revenue in Chekiang Tls. 600,000; salt revenue in Kiangsu Tls, 700,000; house tax revenue in Kiangsu Tls. 300,000; salt revenue in Hupeh Tls. 600,000; tobacco, wine, sugar, land and house tax revenues in Hupeh Tls. 400,000; tobacco and wine tax revenue in Chihli Tls. 800,000; salt revenue in Chihli Tls. 450,000; Total amount of revenue derived from the above named sources is Tls. 4,250,000 a year. Whenever China is unable to pay the interest and the annual instalment, the provinces in question should be ordered to allow the lending banks to have all the funds derived from the above sources. The same securities are not allowed to be pledged with any other party, during the currency of the loan.

The loan will be issued at 94 per cent., making the total amount £4,700,000 nett, of which £3,760,000 must be ready on or before the 10th December, 1908, at the bank in Europe, to be placed at the disposal of the Board, the balance of £940,000 to be ready on or before the 5th February, 1909. If they are to be remitted to China, such remittances should be made by the lending banks at the rate to be yet determined between the latter and the Board. If a remittance of over £20,000 is required at a time 10 days' notice must be first given to the banks. The rate of interest on whatever is deposited with the Banks in Europe is to be determined between the parties concerned. All expenses incurred in the flotation of the loan are to be borne by the lending banks. In the event the flotation of the loan should be prevented by unforeseen circumstances, this agreement can either be cancelled or the time for it flotation prolonged. Each of the lending banks is to provide half of the amount of loan. This agreement is made the 14th day of September 1908, between the Wai-wu-pu with the permission and approval of the Throne and the British and the French Minsters at Peking. It is in quadruplicate, in Chinese, English and French languages. Should there be any dispute in future the English version shall be deemed as authentic. The Board of Posts and Communications will have a copy, the Wai-wu-pu a copy and each of the lending banks one copy of the agreement.—"China Gazette,"

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Inventors are proverbially sanguine, and none are more so than the projectors of airships and flying-machines, literally so much in the air just now. But despite the tentative successes achieved, it is as well to note the arguments of those who take a less favourable view of the prospects of this form of locomotion. The most notable of them is Professor Simon Newcomb, the eminent mathematician and astronomer, and the foremost scientist in the United States. In an article in the "Nineteenth Century," he examines "the problem of aerial navigation," by the light that science throws upon it. He admits that the parcticability of travelling through the air has been conclusively proved by recent experiments. The question is what purposes will it serve beyond, perhaps, enabling explorers to reach the north and south poles? Will it be able to compete with the railway, the steamship, and other modes of travelling by land or water? He points out that all the questions involved are at bottom questions of physics and mathematics expressible in feet and pounds—the density of air the tenacity of materials used in construction, and the resistance to motion under various conditions. Those who consider it possible to build an air-ship that would successfully compete with the steamship in ocean traffic should carefully weigh Professor Newcomb's statement that such a vessel would have to be half a mile long and 600ft. in diameter. With these dimensions, he says, it might be able to carry some 10,000 tons of cargo, or 15,000 passengers, and only under these conditions could economic success be reached. It is for the engineer and the capitalist to say whether the conditions are capable of the realisation.

AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

As regards the possibility of using the airship in warfare, Professor Newcomb thinks that it might be useful for reconnaissances; but doubts whether it would be of much value in the greater operations of war, such, for instance, as the invasion and conquest of England. As the flying-machine is supported only by its motion through the air, it cannot stop to have its machinery repaired or adjusted. It must keep on moving or it will come to the ground. It cannot be navigated out of sight of the ground, and if enveloped in fog must at once descend. In order to operate beyond the range of the defenders' bullets, the vessel would require to ascend about two miles, and it is a question what harm could a balloon do by dropping bombs from that height. Two miles above the earth's surface the air is rarer by about one fourth than at the surface, thus reducing in a yet greater proportion the weight of the projectiles that an air-ship could carry. Every ton weight carried at a height of two miles would require more than 5,000 cubic yards of gas in the balloon, so that the operation of seriously injuring a modern fortification by dropping explosives into it would be decidedly expensive. In the case of a man-of-war, a bomb falling two miles would take from 25sec to 30sec. to fall, and both the ship and the balloon would be moving all the time. The chance of hitting it would therefore be infinitesimal. Professor Newcomb also doubts whether a bomb dropped on the deck of a warship would seriously impair her fighting power, as it would have only the air to react against it, and not the water, as in the case of a submarine torpedo. Everyone knows how small is the area of damage in an explosion of dynamite. The conclusion is that England has little to fear from an attack by airships, the key to her defence being the necessary vulnerability of a balloon. A conflict between "the nations' airy navies, grappling in the central blue," as pictured by Tennyson, in the opinion of Professor Newcomb, belongs to the realm of poetry.

INDIA VS. CHINA TEA.

The Tannin Question.

A REPLY TO THE "LANCET."

THE question of the relative value of Indian and China tea is still agitating the public at Home. The truth is China produces magnificent tea and also poor tea. India does the same. But the difference in so far as the United Kingdom is concerned lies in the fact that the bulk of the China offerings reaching England consist of trash, while the product of India that may fairly be entitled to this nomenclature is limited to a very small percentage. The cream of the Chinese outturn is either consumed in the Empire or sold to Russia, and that at rates which would be prohibitive in England, while the best and the worst of Indian teas are all to be found in the emporiums of the British Isles. Value for value there is no comparison between China and Indian tea sold in London, and if China is to compete to any appreciable extent, it must introduce into the mother country a superior tea and sell it at a rate which will enable it to compare favourably with Indian. However, the opinion of the "Lancet" carries great weight at home, and the following extract is interesting:—

"The argument in favour of China tea on the ground that in general it is far less astringent than Indian tea rests on a scientific basis. It is idle and impossible for the advocates of Indian tea to deny that their favourite commodity contains and yields, when infused, a much larger amount of tannin than for the most part do China teas. The latter in fact, are altogether more delicate in character, and certainly more suited to the requirements of persons with delicate digestive apparatus."

CHINA TEA AND LUNACY.

In reply to the foregoing may be quoted the opinon of Mr. Cope, the Secretary of the Anti-Tea Duty League, as given in a letter which appeared in "Tropical Life" last month. His remarks with regard to the vested interests which have so cleverly and engineered the campaign in favour of China tea are most pertinent. Mr. Cope writes:—

In your August issue you raise once more the old question. "Is the drinking of China Tea conducive to Lunacy?" and you quote a report of one of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, who makes the suggestion that perhaps an excess for tea drinking may have an unsettling effect upon a certain class of the population.

Well, I am not concerned to deny that an excess of any good thing may be unwise. I do say, however, that these is no evidence upon which any degree of insanity may be attributed to tea drinking, and I may point out that the last report of the Lunacy Commissioners specifically states that: 'There is no more difficult question in medicine than that of determining the relative importance of antecedents to the onset of disease, and when the malady is that of the mind, the complexity and variety of such antecedents make the subject very difficult to unravel. Many factors, some obscure and insidious, may co-operate in the derangement of the mental balance; and some of these it is not possible to express in terms of physical change, no more than it has yet been possible to demonstrate material alterations in the brain in every form of insanity."

The other question you raise as to the relative merits of Indian, Ceylon, and China teas is not quite so obscure, but owing to some amount of perversion of the facts by interested parties, there is much misapprehension in the minds of the public with regard to the tannin contents.

It is said there is less tannin in China tea than in Indian or Ceylon. I grant at once that it is easy to find, as Dr. Scott Tebb has done, a series of samples averaging 6·08 per cent. of tannin in the Chinas, 7·43 per cent. in the Indians, and even 7·85 per cent, in the Ceylons, each analysis based be it understood, on an equivalent weight of each tea. When quoting these figures in their advertisements, however, the China propagandists carefully avoid any allusion to the alkaloid, caffeine, to which the stimulating power of tea is due, and which Dr. Tebb shows is present in Indian tea to the extent of 18 per cent., and in Ceylon to 53 per cent., more than in China. They also omit any reference to the number of cups of liquor that can be brewed from these equivalent weights.

MORE TANNIN IN CHINA TEAS.

It may be taken that a pound of Indian tea retailed at 1s. 6d. will produce not less than 200 cups of liquor. I venture to say that a pound of China at the same price will give rather less than 100 cups of the same strength. A simple arithmetical calculation will show that whereas the tannin contents per cup in the Indian tea are 2·6 grains, and in the Ceylon 2·75 grains, in the China they are no less than 4·25 grains, and this is a very moderate statement, seeing that recent experiments have shown that a pound of tea—and that certainly not China—will give 224 cups of liquor at an average price of 1s. 6d. per lb. while at retail prices of from 2s. to 3s. 6d. 280 cups may be extracted.

Even if the tea be valued on the alkaloidal basis, the surplus of 53 per cent. in the Ceylon leaf would at once increase the tannin contents in the China to 651 grains in a pound as against 549 grains in the Ceylon.

Whichever way we look at it, therefore, there will always be less tannin in a cup of Indian or Ceylon than in a cup of China tea, and it is useless for the China advocate to deny this fact.

Personally, I am inclined to think that a great deal too much is made of the tannin question. In the first place we rarely drink tea in this country without milk, and it is well known that the albuminous matter of the milk tends to throw down some of the tennin in an insoluble form. Against he results which might accrue from taking a dose of pure tannin are not necessarily those which accrue when a combination of caffeine and tannin and other substances is imbibed.

The agitation in favour of China tea is wholly a factitious one engineered by a few interested parties who are hung up with several millions of pounds of the commonest descriptions of siftings, dust, and sweepings. I may quote a well known tea blender in this respect. He told me only this week that he bought a considerable quantity of Moning siftings six months ago at 5 3/4d., in the hope of being able to use them in his blends. He is offered the balance of the same mark to-day at 2 3/4d., but he will not touch them for he has found by experience that anything greater than a proportion of 1 per cent. in his blends would absolutely ruin his trade. And that I think is the verdict of all others.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 21ST NOVEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 21st Nov. 1908. By Council Bills	£3,668,060
By Gold	£240,248
Balance to be remitted from 22nd Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909	£14,591,692

MR. WILLIAM FARREN, the actor, formerly of 28, Moore-street, Cadogan-square, S. W., and latterly of Siena, Italy, who died September 25, aged eighty-three, left estate valued for probate at £4,922, and probate of his will has been granted to his daughter, Miss Florence Helen Farren, of The Mount, Inchbrook Stroud.

MISS PANKHURST IN COURT.

Mr. Max Beerbohm, giving the world his impressions of the scence in Bow-street Police Court, through the "Saturday Review," writes:—For fifty years or so, many quiet, thoughtful, irreproachable, elderly ladies wrote and published in the monthly reviews very able and closely-reasoned expositions of the injustice involved in depriving women of the right to vote. And the sole result of all the trouble taken by these quiet, thoughtful, irreproachable, elderly perfect ladies was that they were called "the shrieking sisterhood." Two or three years ago, other ladies, anxious to vote, came forward and have gone around literally shrieking; and the result is that already their desire is treated as a matter of practical politics—and a quite urgent one at that. What a pretty light all this throws—does it not?—on a world governed by the animals which distinguished themselves from the other animals by taking "reasonable animal" as their label! And yet the light does not seem to have enlightened the brilliantly reasonable animals which write for the press. Invariably, solemnly, at every fresh "raid" or other escapade of the suffragist ladies, those newspapers which are friendly to the cause itself announce that "this has put back the clock of female suffrage by at least twenty years." Bless their hearts! The clock must now, by their computation, have been put back "at least" twelve centuries. And when a Bill giving the vote to women is passed through Parliament, as will happen in the very near future, it will be hailed as yet another triumph for Reason, mistress of us all.

Invariably, solemnly, after every violent demonstration, such newspapers as are hostile to the cause declare that these ladies are "actuated solely by motives of self-advertisement." Doubtless, many of the ladies desire advertisement. But vanity is not, I imagine, a thing peculiar to ladies. Many of the gentlemen who, in the course of the world's history, have done great things for their countries as statesmen, priests, soldiers, or what not, have not been loth to advertise themselves; nor does their willingness cast any slur on the purity of the other impulses that set them in motion.

Miss Pankhurst may, for all I know, be as vain as most of us. So may Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, her dock-mates. Obviously, too, she enjoys the conduct of her case. Indeed, her joyousness is one of the secrets of her charm. But the price she may have presently to pay is not one which she would risk if she were not also very thoroughly and unselfishly in earnest.

And so, when I say she is a most accomplished comedian, do not suspect me of a cheap sneer. That discription is but a part of the truth about her. But it is the part with which I, as a dramatic critic, am mainly concerned. She has all the qualities which an actress needs, and of which so few actresses have any. Her voice is charmingly melodious, and the art with which she manages it seems hardly compatible with its still childish ring. And her face, still childish too, is as vivid and as variable as her voice, whose inflexions have always their parallel in her eyes and mouth. And not there merely. Her whole body is alive with her every meaning; and, if you can imagine a very graceful rhythmic dance done by a dancer who moves not her feet, you will have some idea of Miss Pankhurst's method. As she stood there with a rustling sheaf of notes in one hand, her other hand did the work of twenty average hands. But "work" is a dull term for those lively arabesques with which she adorned the air of the police court, so eagerly and blithely, turning everything to favour and to prettiness. I am told she is great at the mass-meetings in Hyde Park; but I doubt whether her effect can be so delightful there. A setting of trees and grass would strike no contrast to her freshness. But put the wood nymph in the dock of the police court, and her effect is quite wonderful . . . . No, that is a misleading image. The wood nymph would be shy, uncomfortable; whereas Miss Pankhurst in her barred pen seemed as comfortable and as self-possessed as Mr. Curtis Bennett on the bench. And, as she stood there, with her head inclined merrily to one side, trilling her questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, she was like nothing so much as a little singing bird born in captivity.

Mr. Lloyd George did not seem at all as though he had been born in a witness box. His Keltic fire burned very low; and the contrast between the buoyancy of the girl and the depression of the statesman was almost painful. Youth and an ideal, on the one hand; and on the other, middle age and no illusions left over Mr. Herbert Gladstone's more stolid nature has borne up better under the weight of political and official life; and he seemed more capable of coping with Miss Pankhurst. But even for him one would have felt sorry had she been at all aggressive, had she made any unlovely use of her advanage. As it was, her manner was perfect. To both statesmen she behaved as one admitting the humour of the situation and trying to help them through it with as much speed as might be compatiable with duty. "Now, I want you to concentrate your mind on the hand bill, I will now suggest to you a definition of the verb 'to rush'"—such phrases, as reported, sound rather pompous and priggish. As brought out by Miss Pankhurst, with a keen sense of fun in the contrast between herself and the mature male lawyers whose business it is to use such phrases, they were irresistible. Throughout, indeed, the charm of her youth was made the more manifest by the elderly task she was doing so youngly and so well. And the feminine charm of her was heightened by the fact that it was a masculine task she was doing so well and in so very feminine a way. And . . . no more analysis! Let not my heavy hand rub the bloom off so pretty a recollection.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p.m. when Mr. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced with thanks:—From Bangalore: Monographs of the Enthographical Survey of Mysore, Nos. XV. and XVI. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXIII, No. 270. From London—The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. XXXVIII, 1908. From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, Hefr-1908; From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin De L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de and St. Petersbourg, VI Serie, Nos. 13, and 14, 1908. From Porto—Portugalia materise para o estudo do povo portuguez. From New York—Beuilletin of the New York Pblic Library, Vol. XII, No. 10. From Washington—The collection of the Jewish Ceremonial Objects in the United States National Museum by Syrus Adler and I. M. Casanowicz. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de México, Segunda Epoca, Tomo V, number 6 and 7.

BY THE WAY

MR. TAFT AS "A SAFE MAN."

One of the best testimonials Mr. Taft ever received was given him by a New York newspaper the morning after a speech of his at Cooper Union. "He is a good, earnest, honest, mainly, better-than-the-average man to look at," said this journal. "If the boat were sinking, and he could swim and you couldn't, you'd hand him your 50,000 dollars—if you had it—saying, 'Give this to my wife,' and she'd get it if he lived to get ashore."

VOTING BY MACHINE.

In Marion County, which includes the important city of Indianapolis, the voting is done by means of a machine—a sort of cash-register—instead of ballot-papers. You push a button, and the machine does the rest. One advantage of a device of this kind is the greater speed in making up the results. Marion County, therefore, gave the rest of America the other evening an early "tip" on the way the tide was running.

THIS YEAR'S COPLEY MEDALLIST.

The Copley Medal of the Royal Society has just been awarded to the octogenarian Dr. A. R. Wallace, who only last July was honoured by the Linnean Society for his share, fifty years ago, in Darwin's great work. At intervals he has relaxed from his purely scientific studies, and written on such diverse subjects as astronomy, land nationalisation—he is President of the Land Nationalisation Society—and vaccination his view of the latter being conveyed in the title of his book, "Vaccination a Delusion." In his later years he has been a doughty antagonist of those who believe that there is sentient life on the planet Mars.

THE WAR-OFFICE CAT.

We announced not long ago the death of the War Office cat, which under the name of "The Major," has for many years been a well-known inhabitant of the old War Office in Pall-mall. It was distinguished for its size and beauty, and was always allowed special privileges in its perambulations throughout the building. "The Major" is not to be consigned to oblivion. The London correspondent of the "Scotsman" hears that the skin has been presented to the Natural History Museum, and the authorities there in view of the exceptional size and handsome appearance of the creature, intend to have it set up for exhibition in the gallery devoted to fine examples of domesticated animals.

THE NOVEMBER PLANETS.

No fewer than four of the five naked-eye planets are this month west of the sun and visible as morning stars. Venus still remains "on show," and Mars and Jupiter are becoming more favourably placed for observation. This week Jupiter rises in the north-east about an hour after midnight, and by the close of the month will be above the horizon before midnight. Mars is just visible near the bright star Spica some two hours before sunrise, while mercury should be looked for in the middle of the month before sunrise east of Mars. Saturn is practically an all-night star. The solitary evening star, Uranus, may be picked up by keen-eyed observers in the south west after sunset.

SWEATED MINISTERS.

Out of the 250 Congregational Churches of London twenty-six raise less than £100 a year for their ministers' stipend; twenty three raise between £100 and £125; five between £125 and £150; thirty-one between £150 and £200; seventy-eight between £200 and £300; thirty-nine between £300 and £400: twelve between £400 and £500; fourteen between £500 and £620; eleven between eleven between £600 and £750, and eleven raise over £750. The average stipend of the Congregational minister in London is £275. With the recital of these facts, says th "Christian World," the Rev. Richard Fotheringham, chairman of the London Congregational Union, almost started the ministers and delegates at the half-yearly meeting.

TOO MANY TEACHERS.

There was until very recently a dearth of elementary school-teachers in London; but the supply now is understood to be more than equal to the demand. In Scotland this appears to be essentially the case. Teachers there, under the new regulations, are being turned out in larger numbers than the demand warrants. The number of new certificated teachers recognised last year was 1,569. Allowing for wastage, increased numbers in average attendance, and replacement of less qualified teachers, there still remains a balance of 640 to be utilised for improvement of the teaching staff. There are at present 2,304 teachers in training for the general certificate, and of these about 1,650 will be available for active service next year, and again there will be a surplus of about 600 teachers. Where will they find work?

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE R. T. S.

Rev. F. S. Webster, M. A., has accepted the honorary secretaryship of the Religious Tract Society, vacated by the death of Canon Fleming. The very popular vicar of All Souls' Langham-place, has been for several years a member of the committee of the society. He recently, the "Christian World" says, visited China as a deputation from the Keswick Convention, and has related his experiences in a volume. Mr. Webster is a man of restless energy, and is in great demand as a May Meeting speaker. His colleague in the honorary secretaryship of the R. T. S. is Dr. Monro Gibson.

A DAILY SAILNG TO AMERICA.

The proposal for securing a daily sailing of a fast boat to and from the United States, eliminating the competition in the North Atlantic trade, and creating a fund for compensation for the "removal" of vessels which become out of date, put forward by a noted German authority, has, according to the "Magazine of Commerce" been received in shipowning circles with more interest than expectation of practical benefit. Theoretically, the proposal sounds attractive but it is regarded as too difficult of realisation, though it is admitted much might have been said for it in the days that were earlier, when fleets and ships were fewer and smaller and sailings less frequent. A view which receives ready acceptance is that the two great German companies have found the pace which they themselves set has taken rather too much out of them, and that they cannot hope to exceed the two greatest Cunarders, except at almost prohibitive cost.

DR. GAVIN BROWN CLARK, M. P., for Caithness from 1885 to 1900, will attend the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras during Christmas week; as the delegate of the British Committee of which he has been for many years a member.

THE LADIES' CORNER

SOME NOVEL DIRECTOIRE COATS.

It cannot be denied that there is a great fascination about the new Directoire coats, destined for the early winter season, if only because of the picturesque way in which many of them are trimmed with heavy braiding and large buttons, as well as with fur. The very shape of a coat of this kind, (writes our lady correspondent) with the long straight folds of material which fall gracefully to the feet from some little distance above the natural line of the waist, and the many delightful possibilities in the way of shoulder-capes and fichu effects in velvet and in fur, all help to commend this kind of garment to those who are in search of a winter wrap which shall prove cosily comfortable even in the coldest weather, and shall yet be smart enough for almost any occasion. I have recently seen a Directoire coat of this description, destined primarily to be worn by a guest at a wedding, and in its original form carried out in velvet and sable, but quite capable also of being very satisfactorily expressed in cloth and Persian lamb, beaver, stone-marten, or even seal-musquash. Like all really good ideas, the notion of this coat is simplicity itself, so that its final success must depend, in a great measure, upon the smart way in which it is cut and moulded to the figure. The fabric chosen is a rich soft velvet, in a very lovely shade of Empire green. Down the front of the coat, but arranged a little on one side there comes a long row of green silk buttons, embroidered with silk cord. The sash of soft black satin is arranged in such a way that it gives the correct Directoire effect at the waist, while at the side it is knotted with two long ends, each one finished with a tassel of black silk cord. Embroidered buttons trim the close-fitting undersleeves, but the upper part of the arm is kept warm by wing-sleeves of sable, which are made all in one with the bodice part of the coat. The beautiful fur fits closely to the figure, back and front, and is continued round the throat in the form of a high roll collar, which can be worn turned up or down as occasion requires. The large muff is of sable to correspond, while the hat is of Empire green velvet, draped with silk scarves in a paler shade of green, and finished at the back with a long floating veil of pale green net. In sapphire blue velvet, with chinchilla, this would make a lovely coat, while for more strictly useful purposes it might be carried out in dark crimson cloth and Persian lamb. Other smart Directoire coats of a less costly kind are being made in cloth of a somewhat similar shape but with wide double revers of cloth, instead of the complete bolero of fur, and an effective trimming of braid and buttons on each side of the coat in front, in addition to the three or four lines of braiding with which the hem is bordered. Made in a three-quarter length, and intended for wearing with perfectly plain straight skirts of the same cloth, some of these coats, in pale shades of brown or grey, look very smart arranged with double-breasted waistcoats of black moire antique or corded silk fastened with gold buttons and held in at the waist by sashes of soft black satin ribbon, visible in front only, and finished with long floating ends.

DAINTY FROCKS FOR EVENING WEAR.

The picturesque note which is so insistent in every kind of mode this winter naturally makes itself more than ever felt where evening frocks are concerned, since in this respect a certain amount of latitude has always been allowed as regards shape design, and colour. The word latitude, however, seems hardly appropriate where modern fashions are concerned, for longitude would certainly far better express their present aspect, when "linked sweetness long drawn out" seems to be the one object upon which all the modistes steadfastly set their hearts. The definition of a line as length without breadth is scarcely an exaggeration when applied to some of the newest of the close-clinging mermaid skirts, whose likeness to the traditional garb of these finny creatures of the deep is accentuated by the quaint fish-tail trains, cut up for some little distance in the centre, and undoubtedly more original than becoming. Apart from such eccentricities as these, however, the new fashions in evening frocks are exceedingly graceful, so long as the dressmakers are careful to steer clear of anything like exaggeration in the blind following of the more pronounced Directoire modes, and to avoid scrupulously skirts of a tightness which interferes in the slightest degree with the necessary freedom of the limbs required if the wearer should intend to make any attempt either to walk or sit gracefully. It is quite possible, for instance, for a skirt to be cut in such a way that it will fit smoothly and closely to the figure, and yet will not cramp every movement of the wearer, and reduce her to walking with those tiny steps which recall a Chinese lady's tottering mode of progression. Such an evening frock preserves the slim silhouette demanded by Dame Fashion from her votaries at the moment, and yet at the same time leaves sufficient room for graceful movement. The Directoire scarf of spotted silk gauze, too, lightly draped round the shoulders and across the front of the corsage, gives to the gown a special attraction of its own, and helps to break the somewhat severe lines of both bodice and shirt. The gown is made in soft satin charmeuse in a lovely shade of rose du Barri. The skirt is draped from the hips on either side in quite a new way, so that the long folds meet in the centre of the front, only a little distance above the hem, where they are held in place by a large button covered smoothly with satin. Similar buttons are placed on either side in groups of three, in obedience to one of the most peremptory laws given out by Mme. La Mode at the moment, to the effect that every gown with any pretension to smartness must necessarily bear its burden of buttons, even when they are not actually needed for the fastening of the frock. Straight across the bodice, back and front, there is a wide band of elaborate embroidery, worked in many shades of green and pink soft silk and chenille upon a background of silver tissue. A few folds of black velvet outline the square decolletage, which is further softened with a drapery of ivory-white chiffon.

THE New York correspondent of the "Times" wrote on November 2:—"Anglophobia in Canada" is the heading a New York newspaper gives to its comment on your articles regarding the unpopularity of Englishmen in the Dominion. Its conclusion, which is not difficult to reach from the American standpoint, is that as Canadians continue to like Englishmen less they will like Americans more. The "Evening Post," taking a different view, calls Emerson's strictures on the self-sufficient Englishman abroad only one-half of the story; the other half is the agreeable cosmopolitan, and experienced Englishman abroad. Addressing its readers, it remarks:—"At the very moment when, in some outlandish spot, you have seen English tourists behave so abominably, and you took fearful joy in the fact that they were not Americans, some really cultivated, gracious, and supple Englishman has turned up to convince you of the folly of generalising. Let it go at this, that the English are the worst and also the best travellers on earth." The "Evening Post" drives the lesson home by pointing to unpopular Americans abroad designated in Europe "Automobile Americans," of whom it says:—"When they arrive in clouds of dust and impudence all sensitive fellow-Americans blush and flee."

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE RETIRING ARCHBISHOP.

General regret has been everywhere expressed at the announcement of the retirement of the venerable Archbishop of York, for Dr. Maclagan's popularity is unbounded, and his genial personality has endeared him to all and sundry. Dr. Maclagan is probably the first English Archbishop who was ever in the Army, although the number of minor ecclesiastics who have been in the service is a fairly large one. The retiring Archbishop was in the Indian Army for some years, but feeling the call of the Church to be irresistible, he took Holy Orders, and rose steadily until he reached the highest position but one in the Church of England.

KINDLY ACTS.

Dr. Maclagan's thoughtfulness for others is proverbial, and many are the stories that have been told of his kindness. One of his first acts on becoming a Bishop was to set aside a good part of his income to help the poorer clergy of his diocese, and this was only one of his many generous deeds. Although himself a staunch Anglican he has ever been tolerant for the belief of others and when he was vicar of Newington he used to stop the ringing of the bells of his church, so that the worshippers of Mr. Spurgeon's chapel, near by, should not be disturbed. In spite of his great age, Dr. Maclagan is still very active and his interest in church work is as strong as ever. He is a great student of French literature, and is one of the best "raconteurs" of the day.

MR. BALFOUR—"THAT GUDE MAN."

At North Berwick, a few weeks ago, an elderly lady, of apparently limited wealth, went into a stationer's shop to buy a post-card of the local "meenister." This successfully accomplished, she glanced at more on the revolving stand. "This," said the vendor, "is Whittingehame house, Mr. Balfour's residence." "What, 'that gude man's' house," responded the lady. "I should like to take it." She then applied to a younger woman with her for the loan of an additional penny to effect the purchase. The companion appeared to doubt its being the right person and inquired: "Are you sure it is the same Mr. Balfour as you mean?" To which the shopman promptly replied: "There is but 'one' Mr. Balfour, and that's his house right enough." The post-card was bought and the purchasers left the shop, but discussion still went on warmly as to whether a souvenir of the right "gude man" had really been obtained.

DID THE LAW FAIL.

It is not generally known that Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., is a remarkable revolver shot. An admirer has gone so far as to assert that he is expert enough to make the fortune of any variety theatre that could persuade him to give an exhibition "turn" on the stage. When he was member for the Southport Division he brought up the House of Common's golf team to oppose Formby, and the legislators left behind them a legacy in the shape of a trophy which is played for annually by the Formby golfers. Mr. Hall is one of the best golfers among the "silks," and he putts in a deadly fashion with an instrument shaped like a croquet mallet.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A lady once said to Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt's nominee for the United States Presidency: "You ought to change the F. in your name to C." This was after one of his many acts of adroit statecraft, which the Democrats call "political wire pulling." His name, as a matter of fact, has been rather detrimental to him as a presidential candidate, owing to the use that can be made of it as a rhyme with "cant." As an ingradient of campaign songs and torchlight procession transparencies it is said to be unique.

THE TALE OF A PONY AND CART.

An idea of the Pope's popularity, even in the days when he was an unknown priest (says a correspondent), may be gained from the following story: When Pius X. became a curate he invested in a little pony and trap to take him about the country. One day he was out driving when some young men belonging to another parish came up in a cart. Seeing the solitary priest, they thought they would have a game, so they drove on ahead of him for a little way, and then suddenly pulled up, frightening the future Pontiff's pony so that it reared and became almost unmanageable. They then allowed the priest to pass them, when they repeated the same tactics. This they did several times, but presently one of the priest's own parishioners appeared, and, seeing how matters stood, he ran off as fast as he could to the nearest village, where he roused all the young men he could find, and ran with them until they caught the cart and the pony-trap up. The villagers were so incensed at the manner in which the men on the cart were treating their priest that they immediately set upon them, and smashed their vehicle to pieces, in spite of the remonstrances of the peaceful minister.

NO NEED FOR TITLES.

One of the most charming aspects of the Pope's character is his great affection for his sisters. Shortly after he attained his present high position he caused a great deal of talk at the Vatican by asking these ladies to dinner with him. Papal etiquette decrees that the Pope must not ask anyone to dine with him at his own table, but Pius X. soon overruled this, to the great consternation of the Vatican officials. On one occasion some-one suggested to the Pope that his sisters should be created countesses in recognition of their brother's eminent office. His Holiness smiled at the suggestion. "They have a title already," he said, "they are sisters of the Pope."

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

In view of the possibility of a war brought about by the present crisis in the Near East, it is not without interest to note how many colonels and admirals of the English Army and Navy may be opposed to her in the strife. The prime and archmover in this difficulty, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, is the Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The German Kaiser was gazetted to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of 1st (Royal) Dragoons in May, 1894. The Tsar of Russia, who is likely to side with England, is Colonel-in-Chief of the 2nd Dragoons, better known as Scots Greys, and in which, by the bye, Prince Arthur of Connaught is now serving as captain. Another foreign Colonel but of less—in fact of minor importance in war time—is the King of Spain, Colonel-in-Chief of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers. As for foreign Admirals, there are the German Emperor, the Emperor of Russia, Prince Henry of Prussia, the King of Greece, and the King of Norway. Of course Kind Edward holds similar appointments in both the army and the navy of each of the foregoing countries, and of a reciprocal character.

AT the first evening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. D. G. Hogarth read a paper on "Unknown Western Asia," in which he pointed out the spheres for exploration lying on this side of the Persian Gulf, especially in Arabia, Eastern Syria, and Kurdistan.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Supplied by Special Commands to H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes:—

BERLIN, ALSENSTRASSE.—"KOKO" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.

PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes:—

PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.

"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

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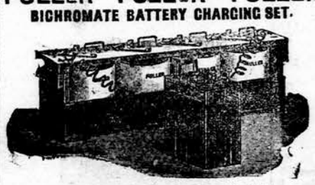
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA, Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc., No. 8, Napier Road, Camp POONA.

FULLER FULLER FULLER BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night. It is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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WEST END "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 15 SILVER Rs. 22½

ALSO MADE SMALLER.

These watches are supplied to the Indian State Railways,

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills by the bedside at the first sign of any irregularity of the System. Nothing can be simpler. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. Sold by all Chemists.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory KESHRANJAN OIL has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Bolusses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

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PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

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Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

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PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE. DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND IS OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name .....

Address .....

DOULTON'S GERM-PROOF FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE. ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907. USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE. SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS, (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD., CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG. MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY, FOR STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER, MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Rytie & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Carsill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 24.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 7/8	un	obgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 3/4		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 13/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	49 1/4		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 3/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since 28th May	
do Short London Bills	mutilated		
3 months' sight			
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	mutilated		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	mutilated		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	mutilated		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	3/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	3/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1-4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Quiet but Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ...19,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ...21,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...5·10—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·78	4·76	4·76	4·77	4·77
unchgd	—01		unchgd	

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·77	4·78	4·78	4·77

unchgd

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 105,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 67,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... 67,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 47,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·45—10.
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·25—05 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. March 9·37—04 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16—unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·91—02
Do. do. March 9·00—08
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—Nov.-Dec.—
Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 2d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [25TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs	1,000	Mahomerah	H S Mahomed
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	S & E Al Fazal
14 Packages Sova	1,07,760	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	16,268		
Rupees	1,875		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per per annum.

Exchange :—

The market have been unchanged to-day and all Banks were willing to sell wire at 1s 3 7-8d for near delivery, and the Bank bills were offered at 1s 3 23-32d on demand but buyers are scarce. Credits are steady at 1s 4 1-16d 3 months' sight with few bills offering.

The Banks closed early pending the result of the Council bill allotment to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-9d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	177 1-2
Yokahama—3 days' sight ...	155
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	182 1-4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 94 7-16 ready and 94 3-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged. There has not been much doing to-day but quotations are steady. Calcutta market is advised as 94 1-2 for ready and delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement	" 94·6
2nd Settlement	" 94·6

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London closed 3-16 down for ready at 22 3-4 and 1-8 down at 22 13-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 3-8 lower at 49 1-4. Locality the market opened at 57 13-16 ex duty for cash, but the bazaar dealers were buying and the rate has improved to 58 ex duty. Forward rates are also better and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	...	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	58 0 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	58 0 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	58 4 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market continues quiet with only a small business passing. To-day being the settlement day for November a small business has been done in ready D/Os of Khandeish, Khamgaum, Akola and Bengals, but for forward delivery, the demand is practically nil. Prices close as under, the market being weak.

There was a little more enquiry at Colaba for ready cotton, but the offtake was only very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	225 1-4	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	181 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	188-7	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	169 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 40,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·75	4·74	4·74	4·74
—03		—02	

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·74	4·74	4·77	4·73	4·74
—03	—03	—01	—02	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing and we quote as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 1 0 R. T.

Rapeseed —

The market is quiet with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore... " 8 2 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a slight improvement in the demand.

We quote :—

Sold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 45 0 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 46 0 0

Ponnyseed :—

Apl-May... ... ... Rs. 9 10 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 22 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasced :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 11 0 B. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

April-May, White Delhi... Rs. 5 9 0 R. T.
White Pesi 85 " ... " 5 15 0
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,472½
India	68
Indian Specie Bank	54½
Mills :—	
Coorla Mills	760
David	466½
Finlay Mills	270
Kohinoor	835
Manockji Petit	3227½
New Great Eastern	217
Presses :—	
New Mofussil	645
Miscellaneous :—	
Telephone Co	33
Treacher & Co	600
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,155	bales.
Wheat	6,257	cwts.
Linseed	1,322	"
Rapeseed	1,150	"
Gingellyseed	25,589	"
Poppyseed	53	"
Groundnuts	677	"
Castorseed	3,502	"
Rice	2,869	"
Myrabollams	3,096	"
Cottonseed...	15,248	"
Mowrasced...	1,582	"
Gram	2,250	"
Joowar	3,696	"
Maize	nil	"

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 25th November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 9	£0 5 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 18 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 9	£0 2 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenlock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 1 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 1½	£2 0 0 7½
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s	£4 11 3	£4 15 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6½	£0 1 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 9	£1 8 3
Oregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 3
Oregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Burma Ruby Ma...	£1	12s.	£0 7 7½	£0 8 7½
Sandi Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 0 11	£0 0 4½
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 8 9	£1 11 3

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon at Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding. The resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 27th October last were confirmed ; and other resolutions to amend the Articles of Association of the Company were passed.

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meesing of the shareholders of the New Berar Company Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. J A Grant presiding. The resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 27th October last were confirmed; the other resolutions to amend the Articles of Association of the Company were passed.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,472½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,600
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 "	62½
India	O. 50	50	1¼ "	18
Specie Bank	100	80	6 "	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	5 c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	128
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	2
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	340
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	237½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	12
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	2
Kelap and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Karmchee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 19½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	472½
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	89
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	⊖. 75	£ 15	...	dia. 9
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2½	61
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co,....	500	600	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asarr Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	180
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	d500
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ghicl Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	760	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Gennaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
David	250	250	20	4.65½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	365
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bolloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	185
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85	840½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	900
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	835
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Lexmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3.150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,327½
Morarji Gocculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	750
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,070
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45 xd	1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30 xd	1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad--Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	160	5 "	120
Tanti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 108

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation.
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Broach's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50 xd	645
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	452
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

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LATEST DATE FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME

For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th " " " 12th "

FREE WE PACK, DESPATCH, & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED BEFORE THE ABOVE DATES. FREE

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Rs. 32.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

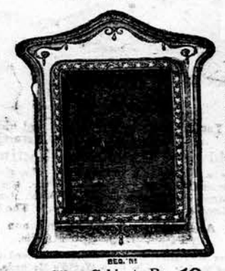
Candlesticks, Silver] Pair in [Case. Rs. 135.

Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.-D.-V. " 5.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

TIME IS MONEY.

A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH IS THE "ZENITH"

NICKEL.

Open face	Rs. 25
Hunter	" 27
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GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FIVE THOUSAND OF THESE WATCHES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OF ITALY.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

Sole Manufacturers : J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Knake Pianos

Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

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Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.

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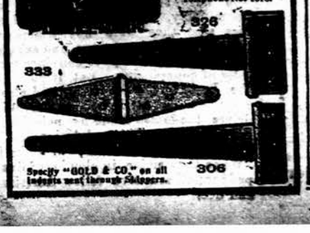

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CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	" 90,402
Annual Income	" 1,405,959
Assets	" 9,820,966

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

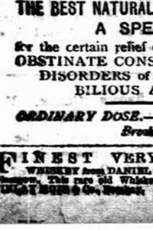
Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO., CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

MOTHER ALMOST GAVE UP HOPE

Of Curing Her Baby's Terrible Itching, Burning Eczema—It Spread Over Head, Body, and Limbs—Could Get but Temporary Relief Until Cured by Cuticura.

"CUTICURA DESERVES THE WORLD'S PRAISE"



"I feel it my duty to write concerning the wonderful cure of my child. Eczema broke out at first on his head and face and then on the body and legs. He was suffering just a mass of sores, itching and burning, and permitting no rest for him or me, night or day. I tried all manner of ointments and medicines, he has been under doctor's treatment for nine months, and in the hospital five weeks, but all to no purpose with the exception of temporarily relieving the suffering. I was almost driven to distraction. I did not know what to do and had almost given up hope of ever getting a cure. Then my mother entreated me to try Cuticura. Five boxes of Cuticura Ointment and two tablets of Cuticura Soap effected a marvelous cure. Those who saw him before using Cuticura and after can scarcely believe it is the same child. They say Cuticura deserves the world's praise. I cannot express my appreciation, words fail me, and you may depend that, wherever there is an opportunity, I shall recommend Cuticura. Mrs. Lizzie Hardwicke, 1, Pearson St., Brierley Hill, Staffs., July 26, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

A single treatment consisting of a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gentle application of Cuticura Ointment, and mild dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, St. Cecile's Steam Distillery. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RAWALPINDI.

Motoring has come to stay, and has taken a firm hold on Rawalpindi. Nothwithstanding the non-success of a certain Motor Company recently, which is regretted by everybody, there are any number of motor-cars still running about, and even climbing up to Murree with tremendous success,and at speeds which make motor specialists in the Punjab capital itself stare and gasp. A great encouragement to motoring in these parts was a magnificent silver cup presented by Mr. Dalrymple Clark, of the 17th Lancers, for a road race of 30 miles along the Peshawar Road. Many owners of cars were expected to join in the race; but that modesty which is such a prominent feature in Rawalpindi, as well as the fear of being left a bad "nowhere," kept a good many of them back; and at the last moment only five cars faced the starter. The following were the competitors :—

1. 6 H. P. De Dion. Owner and driver, Mr. E. A. Fielden, 10th Royal Hussars.
2. 8 H. P. De Dion. Mr. M. V. Foy, 1st Battalion, The Queen's.
3. 20 H. P. Humber, Mr. C. W. Turner, 1st Royal Dragoons.
4. 15 H. P. Lancia, Mr. H. Knox.
5. 20 H. P. Renault, Captain F. Rose, 10th Royal Hussars.

A large and fashionable gathering of the sporting people of Rawalpindi collected at the winning-post on the Peshawar Road. The First car to arrive was the De Dion of Mr. Foy. He had left the starting point at 4-10 p. m., and arrived at 5-12 p.m., thus having covered the distance in one hour and two minutes; a creditable performance when the chances and accidents of the road are taken into account.

The second car was the 20 H. P. Humber of Mr. Turner. He left at 4-35 p. m., and arrived at 5-18 p. m., thus doing the 30 miles in 43 minutes. The first car had evidently the effect of clearing the obstacles a bit, but yet the performance was an excellent one. Mr. Knox's Lancia was close behind the Humber from the start; but, unfortunately, about eighteen miles from the winning post, it burst a tyre, and had to drop out. Captain Rose's fine car, the Renault, got something wrong with her engines on the way out to the starting-point, so she scratched. The timekeeper and judge at the winning-post was Mr. D. Tompkins, District Superintendent of Police. The handicap was arranged by Mr. Clark, and he presented the silver cup to the winner. The race proves the superiority of the De Dion car; but the conditions were by no means perfect, and a fairer test, bar accidents, is still to be desired. However, this is a good start, to begin with; and it shows that the Punjab is keeping its end up in motoring, and that Rawalpindi promises to be the motoring centre of the North-West.

Everybody is delighted beyond measure at having Sir Jocelyn and Lady Wodehouse back again and we are particularly proud in Rawalpindi that they have taken up their presidence here. Many of his old friends and admirers who first heard the rumour of the General's return thought the news too good to be true; but back he came to us, last Tuesday week both he and his charming Lady looking not the last bit the worse, but all the better, for their stay in that Atlantic isle which Shakspere called "the still vext Bermoothes." I expect the "Bermoothes" are still more vext now for losing the General. For the General cannot but be a loss to any place he leaves, as well as a gain to anywhere he comes. And this not only from a military, but also from a social point of view. Those who have ever in the past enjoyed the immense and genial hospitality of the "Shazadu Kothi," can endorse this.

A general meeting of the Rawalpindi Club is going to be held early in December at which another proposal for a new Club at Murree is going to be discussed. Colonel Hobday has resigned the chairmanship of the Rawalpindi Club; and they will find it very hard to get as good a man to take his place. As chairman or president he was the very essence of tact, courtesy and good temper; indeed, I believe he would even be successful if he had to rule a meeting of Suffragettes. So there is no doubt that his resignation especially just now, is a great loss to the menagement of the Rawalpindi Club, The secretary, Major Williams, is also about to leave.

The statue to Her late Majesty, Queen-Empress ...toria, will be seen ready to be unveiled; the ...tion chosen for its site is good and suitable; ...the side of the Mall, at the crossing of the ...urree Road. The new Scotch Church is nearing its completion; so that if any Highland Regiment comes to Rawalpindi, they will be treated more like Christians than if they went to Jullundur; they will be at liberty to worship here in whatever way they please, and nobody will interfere with them even if they play their bagpipes in church.

The 10th Royal Hussars have been first in a great many ways; but they are going to be the last British Cavalry Regiment in the Rawalpindi Cantonment. There is also talk of doing away with the Native Cavalry Regiment in Rawalpindi; and when the two Cavalry Regiments have left us, then goodbye to sport. No more polo tournaments; no more racing; for the racing and polo here have been always mainly upheld by the Cavalry. I suppose there must be some very good reason for the change, but Rawalpindi will be none the better for it.

The West Yorkshire Regiment and the Royal Munster Fusiliers have come down from the hills, and their long stay does not seem to have done them much harm. The gallant Fusiliers have increased in number, and there is joy in the clan of the Congdons; more power to them!

General Powell has arrived back in Rawalpindi, after a most interesting and enterprising journey; from Constantinople, by the Anatolian (or Baghdad) Railway, as far as Eregli; across the desert from Aleppo to Baghdad; down the Tigris to Basra, and to Karachi by the British India line. I had a long and interesting chat with the General about the experiences of his journey; and I am surprised to know that he made the journey from Aleppo to Baghdad in the short space of "thirteen" days. Some years ago, when I was in Baghdad, I had made arrangements to cross the same country to Damascus I met a good many Arabs who had done the journey, and "twenty-two" days was the record. So that thirteen for a little longer distance is a great change. The journey is comparatively cheap, though one has naturally to rough it a bit; but that enterprising officers, fond of seeing new old places, might do worse than have a run Home by this route. One can get to Baghdad with the greatest ease; here good guides can be procured, and I strongly recommend the Kaldanes, not the Armenians, for a trip across through the Arab country; and once at Damascus you have the railway to the seaport of Beyrout. With a knowledge of French, and a little colloquial Arabic and Turkish, and a manner not too aggressive, with a disposition to take the world as one finds it, the journey is as safe as from Lahore to Rawalpindi.

That excellent social institution, the weekly dance of the Rawalpindi Club, flourishes as usual every Friday night, after what is called the Ladies' dinner. Last Saturday night the dinning room was used and the band of the Royal Irish Regiment played a beautiful selection, both at dinner and for the dance. Among the fair sex who graced the ball were Lady Wodehouse, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Templer, Mrs. Porch, Mrs. Johnsten, Mrs. More, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Dodd. There is some talk of getting up a Wednesday Dance, as well as a Saturday Dance and, if this is attempted, I venture to prophesy that both will prove failures. There is even some talk of afternoon dances, too; but if there are any people who prefer dancing to enjoying the beautiful afternoons we have just now, in the open air,—well, they ought to be in an institution specially built for them, and presided over by a specialist.

The gymkhanas will soon begin, and a number of horses and ponies of all sorts are seen training and galloping every morning on the Race Course. The first big Race Meeting here comes off in January; but if it is not better than it was at the beginning of this year, it will not do much good to the name of sport in Rawalpindi. Horses yawning when winning races, with their jockeys well back in the saddle testing the strength of the reins, is enough to dull any race meeting.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 20th Nov.—The hearing of this case was fixed for the 30th instant, but as Government were unable to send Counsel from Madras to represent the Crown, the case has been put off for a week, when Mr. C. V. Narasiah, Barrister-at-Law, from Coimbatore, will appear for the Crown. Mr. L. W. Schmidt, LL.B. will defend the accused.

I learn that Mr. W. Ward, the district Board Engineer, has bagged a fine bull bison, the head of which has been sent to Mr. Van Ingen to be mounted.

A Meeting of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association has been called for the 1st December, when Mr. Kinloch's proposals will be considered.

I am glad to state that, in answer to representations made by the authorities here, Government have replied that they have been advised that Ootacamund shall not in the future be declared plague infected. Much damage has heretofore been done by constantly declaring the Station plague infected, and the pronouncement now made by Government will be much appreciated by all interested in Ootacamund. Mr. J. H. Robertson, I. C. S., will preside at the Nilgiri Additional Sessions next week, when two cases will be heard, namely, a dacoity case in which all the parties are Badagas, and a forgery case, in which the parties concerned are also Badagas. The last case is an interesting one, for one Badaga is alleged to have represented himself as a deceased man of the same name and thus affected a sale of the deceased man's property.

We are promised an Afternoon Concert on the 8th December at Misquith's Hall, when a very attractive programme will be produced in which most of our local amateur talent will take part. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the women's Home Missionary Society of India. The members of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifle Corps are arranging for some theatricals at the Armoury to take place during Christmas week; while on the return of Lady Price this week it is hoped that arrangements will be made for the usual entertainment in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

All familiar with Ootacamund are aware that Kodapamund is the village where we get our milk supply from, and it is also in this vicinity that the dhobies are located. The Sanitary Commissioner is taking a very keen and lively interest in the better sanitation of the Station and has suggested the acquisition of some thirty houses in the Kodapamund milk village. The Municipal Council, has given him the usual answer, namely, want of funds. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, is not prepare to let the matter rest here, and at Wednesday's Meeting of the Municipal Council a letter was read from this officer stating that the subject of the acquisition of the insanitary quarters in Kodapamund should be brought before Government separately, for a special grant being sanctioned out of the recurring grant of Rs. 3 1-2 lakhs next year with reference to an order of Government passed on the 2 nd September. The Council has passed a Resolution complying with the wishes of the Sanitary Commissioner.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 22nd November.—A very pleasant evening was spent in the Collector's spacious grounds at Vallam yesterday, when Mr. and Mrs' Bedford were At Home to a very large number of the residents of Tanjore and the neighbourhood. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield, Major, Mrs. and the Misses Wright, Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Ghan, Messrs G. W. Facett, H. A. Morin, F. B. M. Cardozo, A. F. G. Moscardi, M. Matheron, M. S. Mascharenhas, S. Ramchandra Iyer, T. D. Saminadha Iyer, M. Abraham Pandither' the Zemindar of Papanad, Mr. V. A. Vandayar, Rao Bahadur A. Annasawmy Thevar, M. Arumugam Pillay, and Mr. T. Ramalinga Moodelliar.

After tea the guests amused themselves by strolling around and enjoying the various forms of entertainment provided by their host and hostess. In addition to music provided by the Band of the S. I. R. Volunteers, there were two tents in which one enjoyed the choicest specimens of Indian music, the performance on the Ghotu Vadhayam eliciting special praise from Europeans and Indians alike. In another tent, a magician entertained the guests with some very skilful performances, while in two other enclosures were given exhibitions of gymnastics, fencing and sword play. Some games of badminton were played by Indians and Europeans together.

Towards dusk were distributed the medals and prizes won at the Exhibition held in February last on the occasion of the Governor's visit. It was pleasing to see among us again Rao Sahib T. Raghaviah, the late Personal Assistant to the Collector, who received a Medal won by his talented wife. Mr. Bedford in a few well-chosen words congratulated the prize winners and alluded to the very good exhibits, which showed what the District was capable of. A little later the guests departed with a lively recollection of a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

PALGHAUT.

Palghaut, November 21.—A Loyalist Meeting of the ladies in the Station was held yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Association, in Mrs. Glyn Barlow's compound. Among those present were :—Mrs. G. S. Dupen (President). Mrs. and Miss Glyn Barlow, Mrs. J. Lazarus, Miss Sundari Lazarus, Mrs. G. Peter, Mrs. C. Sehayya, Mrs. Rama Rao, Mrs. Kammath, Mrs. Parameswara Iyer, Mrs Ratnavelu Naicker, Miss Stevenage, Miss Montelar, Miss Chatterton, Mrs. Krishnan, Mrs. Raman Menon, Mrs. Mathai, Mrs. Ramanni, and Mrs. Pangi Achan. The proceeding began with the reading of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 in English, by Miss Steventage, the Head mistress of St. Anthony's School after which Mrs. Raman Menon read a Malayalam rendering of the same. Then Miss Glyn Barlow read the King's Message on the 2nd instant, and Mrs. J. Lazarus translated it into the vernacular. Mrs. Dupen, the President of the Association, recounted the many and invaluable benefits which English rule has conferred upon India, and impressed on her hearers the necessity to be loyal to the British Government and he Royal House of England. Some of the young ladies then played badminton.

A short adjournment was made to the refreshment tables, after which the members were treated to an excellent dialogue between England and India Miss Barlow representing the former and Mrs. Raman Menon the latter. each extolling the virtues of her own country and nation. Before the meeting dispersed, Mrs. J. Lazarus thanked the hostess for her hospitality that evening, and with the singing, of the National Anthem the proceedings terminated.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 22nd Nov.—The Indian Army Hockey Tournament came to a close yesterday evening, the 95th Infantry winning against the 119th Infantry by 4 goals to 1. A detailed report of the game is sent for your sporting column.

On Friday evening at the Association Office on South Parade, the annual election of members to form the General Committee of the E. and A. I Association of Mysore and Coorg was held. Mr. W. H. Johnson was re-elected President and Messrs. C. J. Haudin. J. T. Harvey and Captain Rodrigues, I. S. M. D., Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. D. Legge was elected Honorary Treasurer and Mr. W. H. Haldwell, Secretary.

The Y. W. C. A. Fancy Sale opened yesterday afternoon at the Mayo Hall and attracted a very large number of visitors and purchasers. Mrs. Ismay opened the Sale about 3 P. M., and the business of buying and selling became brisk at once and lasted till late in the evening, by which time the majority of the things were disposed of. The stalls were neatly arranged and the articles offered to the public were of great variety and excellent value. Tea and light refreshments were avilable and with some excellent music by the Band of the 119th Infantry a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Thiruvenkata Chary, who appears for the Official Assignee of Madras in the suit filed against Messrs. Narrainsawmy Moodelliar and Co, in connection with the Arbuthnot insolvency, the hearing of the case has been adjourned till the 28th instant. The defendant Company has filed a written statement. Mr. Thiruvenkata Chary was unable to appear yesterday, owing to the death of Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, his father-in-law.

The two appeals presented by Perumal Naidu, late Stationmaster of the Ramasamudram Station on the Madras and S. M. Railway against his conviction and sentence to two years' imprisonment by the District Magistrate for theft of goods from a running train were heard yesterday by Mr. T. B. Copeland, Sessions Judge Mr. H. Lubeck, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the Appellant and argued that the conviction was bad in law and on the evidence. He maintained that his client had been convicted on suspicion and on the unreliable evidence of a witness who was really an accomplice. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the conviction. His Honour confirmed both convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

I regret to have to report the death at the Victoria Hospital on Friday night of Mr. W. Mullins Telegraph Master of the Bangalore Central Telegraph Office. Mr. Mullins was in his fifty-third year and had thirty-five years service in the Telegraph Department. The funeral took place yesterday evening at the Ooscor Road Cemetery, the Rev. F. W. Heycock officiating. The deceased gentleman was extremely popular in the Station. He was a veteran Volunteer and was recently decorated with the Volunteer Long Service Medal. Having been a high and enthusiastic Mason, the Brethren of the Craft assembled at the Cemetary in force and performed the last rites according to their ritual. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Mullins and her doughters in their bereavement.

MYSORE.

Mysore City, 20th Nov.—H. H. the Maharanee, C.I. (late Regent), and the Palace Zenana are, as at present arranged, to visit the places of pilgrimage in the T. Narsipur Taluq about the second week in December. They will then join the Maharajah in Bangalore, where the annual ceremony of the late Maharajah is to be performed.

The Dewan, who arrived here on Sunday last, left on a short tour this moring in a motor car in order to acquaint himself with the seasonal conditions in the Mofussil Taluqs and out of the way places. He was accompanied by Mr. Kantaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner. They are due at Honakere this morning. From there they go to French Rocks, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet Taluqs, where it is reported that no rain has fallen and that the people are suffering considerably. The following day Nelligere will be inspected. The Dewan will then proceed to Kunigal Taluq, which also has had no rain and where the large tank is said to be absolutely dry. The further programme of the Dewan's tour will be determined in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner.

H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore, while at Hassan on tour on the 20th instant, visited the Redfern Memorial Hospital built in memory of the late Rev. Mr. Redfern, who was a popular Wesleyan Missionary in Mysore Province. The Hospital was built at a cost of Rs. 30,000, fitting it up cost Rs. 5,000 and the cost of its upkeep amounts to about Rs. 500 a month. Some more rooms have to be added, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 20,000 is prepared. H H. the Maharajah was pleased with the apperance of the building and the following remarks were entered in the Visitors Book by Mr. Machonochie I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Maharajah :—"H H. the Maharajah visited the Hospital this morning and was much impressed with the excellence of the buildings and of the arrangements in general and in detail. He was particularly struck with the airiness of the rooms and wards. He considers the Hospital admirably equipped and suited to its purpose in every respect."

It would be unjust, no doubt, to the Diplomatic Service to say that in the official world in which during the greater part of his career he worked Sir Edward Law was a fish out of water, but he was certainly a man apart. He had not the advantages of birth which count for se much at the Foreign Office, but was the son of a small tradesman, whose shop was on O'Connell Bridge in Dublin. This, coupled with a certain downrightness, was generally accepted as the reason why he did not go much further than he did in the Diplomatic Service. He reached the Service deviously. After being in the Artillery and spending some time in Russia where he found his way into the Consulate, his remarkable gift of languages helping him, he "invented" as he himself often put it, the post of commercial attache to half a dozen Near Eastern States, including Turkey, and had his headquarters at Vienna. He loved travelling, he loved strangers, he loved talking, and he loved practical business, and the happiest time of his life was the time of the reorganisation of the Greek Debt after the Greco-Turkish war, when he was President of the International Commission. He used to tell a story of how he beat the French Commissioner on one occasion by being able to last longer without food, the Frenchman being removed almost fainting with emptiness Sir Edward had, for an Irishman, both extraordinary mobility of mind and extraordinary firmness,

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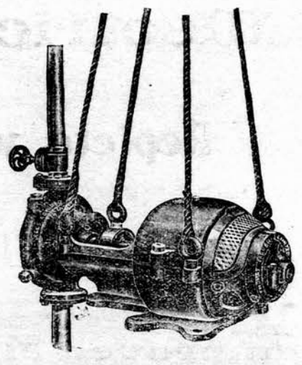
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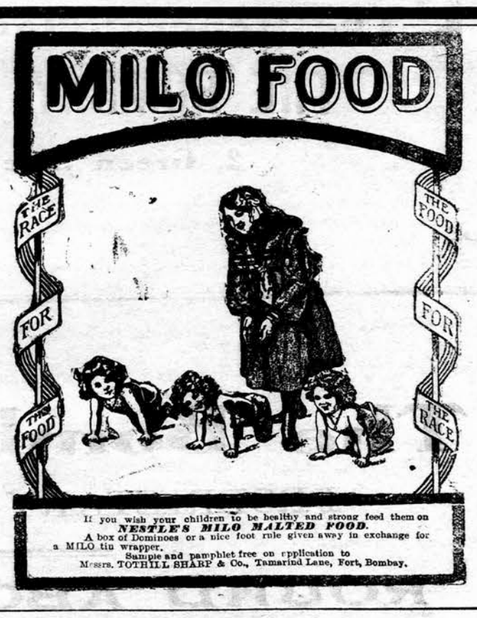

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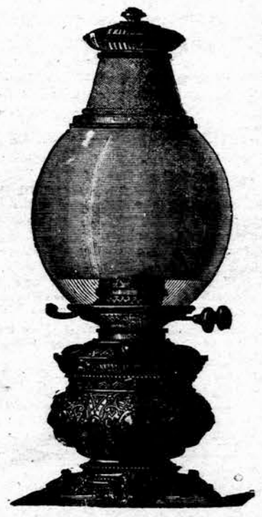
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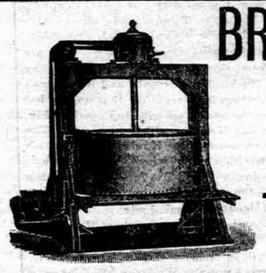
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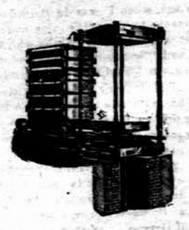
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